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The Bombay Chronicle

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VIII NO. 204 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, AUGUST 26, 1920. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILING TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be in possession of Pass Ports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
21st August	Mantua	10335
28th "	Jhina	7932
4th Sept.	Kaisar-i-hind	11430
11th "	Kulyan*	8987
18th "	Plassy*	7346
25th "	Nerbudda	15620
End Oct	Delta	8089
9th "	Malwa	10883
16th "	A Steamer	
23rd "	Karmala	8933
30th "	Kaldera	16230

*Fully booked from China, will not convey passengers from Bombay.

SAILINGS TO STRAITS & CHINA.

Date About.	Steamer.	
26th Aug.	Dilwara	Calls at Colombo, Singapore Hongkong and Shanghai.

SAILING TO AFRIC , KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	
15th Aug.	Karoa	East and South Africa upon Ro S A. Dock.
16th "	Lhasa	Karachi direct.
18th "	Lightning	Busreh direct.
19th "	Sarala	Karachi and Persian Gulf ports.

Terms and Rates of Freight and passage of P. and O. and B. I. sailing may be arranged with.

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Neal Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tonnage.	Arrival.	Departur
Shin-i-Maru	K. Konaka	3804	17th Aug.	28th Aug.
*Hakodate Maru	J. Kinoshita	5285	23rd Aug.	25th Aug.
†Rangoon Maru	Y. Nakajima	5050	15th Sept.	21st Sept.
Tenshin Maru	C. Hideshima	4221	17th Sept.	28th Sept.

*Arrives from New York, and leaves for Calcutta via Colombo and Rangoon.
† Arrives from New York and sails for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras.

For freight and passage apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Burma Maru	T. Takamura	14th Aug.	26th Aug.
Luzon Maru	J. Shinozaki	11th Sept.	25th Sept.
Siam Maru	D. Imaizumi	20th Sept.	30th Sept.

For Freight and Passages, etc., apply to:
K. SHIMA,
Manager.

Ballard Road, Bombay.

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Glazed, ironed turned by Machinery with tip top finish at one anna each not less than 3).
Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.
HAMAM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

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ANGLO INDIA & COLONIAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

REGULAR SERVICE of steamers to Malabar Coast Ports, Colombo and Rangoon per Steamship Ornro, Nagpur and Rampur.
For particulars apply to:—
EASTERN SHIP BROKERS AND AGENCY LTD.
Managing Agents.
Anglo-India and Colonial Navigation Company, Limited.
28-32, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD
(Incorporated in England.)

Head Office:—4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Baghdad, Basrah, Basrah City, Amara, Hillah, Mosul, and Bahrein.
Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid Up Capital £785,242
Reserve Fund £220,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,197,468

BOMBAY BRANCH.
(Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.)

INTEREST allowed on Deposits Fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit at 4 per cent. per annum.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans and Credits granted on approved Security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken.
Purchase and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
Securities received for Safe Custody.
Interest and Dividends collected for

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND... £1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ... $23,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9 Gracechurch Street E.C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 49, Churchgate Street
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.
C. H. WILSON.
Agent.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL...Rs. 12,00,00,000/
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 7,36,73,150/
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 1,51,19,231/5
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000/
BRANCHES: London, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabbad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.
SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazaar, 20 Apollo Street, Sirroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
Rangoon—Bassein.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Hathras.
Cawnpore—Chandausi.
London Office—9, Bhishops gate. Cornhill London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/- interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum secured amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
L. B. L. BUCKLEY.
General Manager.

BANKING.

THE SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen 70,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Yen 40,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 6,500,000
HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA
BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotombori	Kyoto	Semba
Fukata	London	Shanghai
Hankow	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakatoshima	Toriaburacho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. annum provided the sum accrued amounts Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 month and far shorter periods on terms which ma be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
J. SATO,
Manager.
Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 389.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	4,00,00,000
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	60,00,000
PAID-UP ON 19-5-20	59,60,042

HEAD OFFICE:
7, Murzban Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. [illegible] provided the balance does not fall below [illegible]. No interest is allowed unless the [illegible] secured.
FIXED DEPOSITS: received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on applications. Interest [illegible] yearly.
SAVINGS BANKS:— Interest allowed at [illegible] per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.
Banking business of every description transacted. [illegible] drafts
A. B. OLIPHANT.
Ag. Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,800,0
Paid-up Capital	£1,050,0
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£750,
Reserve Fund	£1,050,

HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lu
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapo

The Bank negotiates and collects [illegible] grante Drafts payable at its Head [illegible] branches and issues Letters of Credit [illegible] use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the [illegible] terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT [illegible] opened and interest allowed thereon [illegible] cent. per annum on daily balance [illegible] Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING [illegible] CHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be [illegible] terms to be ascertained on applic[illegible]
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received fo[illegible] months and shorter periods at rates [illegible] certained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. [illegible] undertakes applications for these [illegible] account of Constituents and collect[illegible] terest therein as it falls due FREE [illegible] MISSION.
J. B. CRICHT[illegible]
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMB[illegible]
INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANIES ACT VI OF [illegible]
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BO[illegible]
BRANCH: Ahmedabad.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED .....
CAPITAL PAID-UP .....
RESERVE FUND .....
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCO[illegible]
Interest is allowed on daily bal[illegible] Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE [illegible] 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM. [illegible] OUT THE YEAR. On sum[illegible] Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed [illegible] arrangement. No interest will [illegible] which does not amount to Rs. 5 p[illegible]
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for [illegible] for shorter periods at the rates [illegible] which can be ascertained on app[illegible]
SAVINGS BANK accounts [illegible] favourable terms—Rules on ap[illegible]
E. E. STE[illegible]

BANKING.

THE BANK OF MORVI, LIMITED.
REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE:—BOMBAY;
BRANCH:—Surat.
LONDON AGENTS: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital: ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital: ..... Rs. 40,00,000
Reserve liability for calls: Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds..... Rs. 2,60,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at 2 per cent all round the year on sums of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.
STERLING DRAFTS AND TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.
STOCKS & SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.
All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
C. I. PAREKH & CO.,
Agents.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 74,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 44,000,000

Head Office:—YOKOHAMA.
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin.
Branches:—
Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingtao, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened [illegible] daily balances [illegible] vided that [illegible] is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
T. SEKI,
Manager.
Post Box No. 234.
Horaby Road, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANT BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE.—Apollo Street, Fort.
BRANCH: Mumbadevi, Bombay.

AUTHORIZED AND ISSUED.	Rs.
CAPITTAAL	10,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	10,00,000
RESERVE FUND	97,407

DIRECTORS.
Hon. Mr. GUCULDAS KAHANDAS PAREKH, Chairman.
Hon. Mr. MAHOMED HAJEEBOY, (Messrs. Hajiboy Lalji and Co.).
PALDAS TRICUMJI JIVANDAS, Esq., (Messrs. Tricumji Jivandas).
K. GHOSE Esq.
LJI GOVINDJI, Esq., (Messrs. Bhuma Govindji and Co.).
RANJI DAYAL, Esq.. (Messrs. Premsad Chhaganlal).
ISHNADAS GOVERDHANDAS MADIWALA, Esq., Managing Director.
URRENT DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000.
AVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Interest owed at 4½ per cent. per annum
IXED DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 and upds for twelve months. Rates for short n deposits may be ascertained from that k.
OANS, CASH CREDITS and OVER AFTS given on approved securities.
OCAL DEMAND BILLS collected free of rge.
opies of rules may be obtained from the k on application.
KRISHNADAS GOVERDHANDAS MADIWALA,
Managing Director

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1878.
. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit ary.
nded Capital, Rs. 2,32,000.
vestments in Government and Approvrities only.
gular Deposit with the Controller of Cur y of the Government of India in terms Insurance Act.
e Accounts are subject to strict audit ding to Indian Companies Act.
fect Economy in management. Th vision as to Rates, Mortality, Investiga and Valuation, is entrusted to an ex nced European Actuary.
e object is [illegible] make provision for the ows of subscribers to a monthly pension Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of or creed. Rates of subscription are very erate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in the wife predeceased. Twelve month if occupation is lost.
mmission to canvassers.
r details apply for a copy of Rules to.
GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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HIGH CLASS AND ARTISTIC
Plain or Embroidered
SILKS,
SILK DRESSES
LADIES HATS
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UMBRELLAS AND
SUNSHADES
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Tel. No. 479 Tel. Add. Zeta

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INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.
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MARTIN Co., Managing Agents.
Insure under An Encowment Policy
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier
NO VEXACIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to——
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G. N. B. Vaz, Branch Secretary
LUTONS BUILDINGS, 33, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

INSURANCE.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. Ltd.
ESTABLISHED 1896.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

	Rs.
Funds exceed	31,00,000
Surplus about	1,00,000
Claims paid about	26,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready on vertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Building),
Lahore

According to the Govt. of India Insurance Blue Book.
The oldest Life Office of Bengal,
THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.
Established 1891.
Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 3,00,000.
Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy holders office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to Compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign office before assuring elsewhere.
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Street Calcutta.	1 Chowringhee
	Calcutta.

Agency Applications Invited.

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HEAD OFFICE: 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply to
RAE & Co., Managing Agents. P. BANERJEA, Secretary.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS, Chief Agents, Bombay Presidency.
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
H3, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
The Hon'ble Sir Faculbhoy Currimbhoy Kt.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Chunanlal H. Setalvad, Kt.
Sir Hukamchand Sarcopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar.-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Pragjee Soorjee & Co.).
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P. (Moolji Jetha & Co. (Ex-officio).
Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.
Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies a boon to Policy-holders.
Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.
For particulars apply to:—
JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.,
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	Rs.	1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds ..	Rs.	35,00,000
Annual income exceeds	Rs.	15,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.
Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.
ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Managers.

HOTEL.

THE CHEAPEST
FIRST CLASS HOTEL
at which to put up at in Railway is the
RAILWAY HOTEL
Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.
DINNER TABLE SPECIALITY.
Competent Chefs, High Class Cuisine and Billiard tables.
Charney Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 1[illegible]

SUBSCRIPTION LIST CLOSES ON THE 11TH SEPTEMBER 1920, OR EARLIER AS MAY BE DECIDED BY THE DIRECTORS.

PROSPECTUS HAS BEEN FILED WITH THE REGISTRAR OF THE JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, BOMBAY.

The Model Mills Nagpur, Ltd.

(INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII, OF 1913.)

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL . . . . . Rs. 2,00,00,000

ISSUED CAPITAL RS. 1,00,00,000 DIVIDED INTO 40,000 SHARES OF RS. 250 EACH.

PAYABLE AS FOLLOWS:—

Rs. 25 per Share on Application,

Rs. 25 per Share on Allotment,

And the balance in Calls as the Directors may determine, not exceeding Rs. 40 per Call, at an interval of not less than three months at a time.

DIRECTORS:

THE HON'BLE SIR DINSHAW M. PETIT, BART., Chairman, (of Messrs. D. M. Petit, Sons and Company), Hornby Road, Bombay.

SIR COWASJI JEHANGIR, BART., (of Messrs. Cowasji Jehangir and Company), Hornby Road, Bombay.

A. J. RAYMOND, ESQ., J.P., (of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Company, Limited), Rampart Row, Bombay

THE HON'BLE MR. MUNMOHANDAS RAMJI, J.P., Mill-owner and Merchant, Badri Mahal, Hornby Road, Bombay.

MAHOMEDBHOY CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM, ESQ., J.P., (of Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons, Ltd.), Esplanade Road, Bombay.

M. B. DADABHOY, ESQ., C.I.E., Barrister-at-Law, Civil Lines, Nagpur.

SHANTIDAS ASKARAN, ESQ., J.P., Merchant, Gamdevi, Bombay.

RAI BAHADUR BISESARDASS DAGA, Ex-officio Director, (of Messrs. Bansilal Abirchand and Company), Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

LACHHMANDAS DAGA, ESQ., (Special Director), Merchant, Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

BANKERS:

THE BANK OF BOMBAY, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD., Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD., Fort, Bombay.
THE BANK OF BENGAL, Calcutta.
THE BANK OF BENGAL, King's Way, Nagpur.

AUDITORS:

MESSRS. S. B. BILLIMORIA & Co., 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
MESSRS. BATLIBOI & PUROHIT, 56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay,

SOLICITORS:

MESSRS. BHAISHANKER, KANGA & GIRDHARLAL, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS.

MESSRS. BANSILAL, ABIRCHAND & Co., 558-562, Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

REGISTERED OFFICE:

4, COWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
TELEGRAMS: "MODMIL," BOMBAY.

PROSPECTUS.

1. The Company has been formed for the purpose set out in the Memorandum of Association of installing a large Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Mill at Nagpur, in the Central Provinces of India, with the most modern and labour-saving machinery.

2. It is needless to state that there is still an immense scope for the development of Mill Industry in India, and more particularly, in the Central Provinces and Berar, on proper and well-organized lines. According to the latest available satistical returns, India supplies fabrics to the extent of one-third of the total consumption only and the rest is imported from foreign countries. Apart from the increasing demand for indigenous goods, there is a growing and lucrative field outside India, in Arabia, Persia, Egypt, Mesopotamia, Ceylon, Straits Settlement, Zanzibar, East Africa, etc. The future prospects for the Textile Industry in India are exceedingly bright. The recapitalization of the Textile Industry in Europe and India, the large increase in wages all over the world, and the marked diminution in Home and Foreign productions since the war, and for many years to come, have given a powerful impetus generally to the development of the industry throughout the country. The phenomenal prosperity of the Central India Mills (the only Mills in Nagpur) since their construction, and the colossal profits made by that concern all along its existence under its past and present efficient management, bear sufficient testimony to the advantage and prosperity of starting on similar lines another large and well-equipped Mill there. The city of Nagpur has been specially selected, as the surrounding Provinces and Districts provide a large, remunerative and ever-expanding emporium for the local consumption of all yarn and cloth manufactured, and the outlying cotton districts afford immense facilities for the purchase of raw materials. There is also an abundant supply in close proximity of suitable coal for industrial purposes, and skilled and cheap labour is available. The Central India Mills in Nagpur have, since the commencement of their Company, paid an average dividend of nearly 25 per cent. per annum on its paid-up capital (not to speak of the huge and tempting dividends paid during the last four years), and the Directors hope to achieve similar results with sound and ecnnomical management.

3. It is decided to start immediately a Mill with about 50,000 Spindles and about 1,250 Looms and at the same time to make suitable provision for future extensions. Eventually, the Mills will be equipped with about 1,00,000 Spindles and about 2,500 Looms. It is also proposed to fit up the Mill with the latest type of Bleaching, Dyeing and Finishing Machinery and Waste Plant, and the Mills when completed will have an enormous advantage over many existing concerns. It is expected that the Mills will be in a position to start work within two and a half years. The Agents, who have had long experience of the Textile Industry, can be fully relied on to exert themselves to secure the most satisfactory and advantageous results in the working of the Mills.

DIRECTORS.

4. Unless otherwise determined by [illegible] number of Directors shall not be less than [illegible] exclusive of the Director Ex-officio and [illegible] firm of Messrs. Bansilal Abirchand and [illegible] and assigns, shall have the right to [illegible] member of their firm or not, as a Special [illegible] of each Director shall be his holding [illegible] valent in value of Rs. 3,000. The [illegible] cluding, the Director Ex-officio a[illegible] such amount as may be fixed by th[illegible] for every meeting of Directors at[illegible] able additional remuneration as m[illegible] be paid to any one or more of t[illegible] rendered by him or them and for[illegible] may act before acquiring his quali[illegible]

The Directors have no interes[illegible] other than the benefit arising fro[illegible] Mr. M. B. Dadabhoy, who has [illegible] earned by Messrs. Bansila[illegible] of the Company. Mr. L[illegible] Special Director by the A[illegible] Company, under the Artic[illegible] of any kind in the commission to[illegible]

The Directors shall not proc[illegible] tions are received for shares of the[illegible] lakhs.

PRELIMINA[illegible]

5. The preliminary expense[illegible] estimated at about Rs. 25,000, e[illegible] sion and brokerage.

AGREEM[illegible]

6. An Agreement will be en[illegible] Bansilal Abirchand and Compan[illegible] Bahadur Bisesardas Daga, Seth[illegible] dass Daga, minor, and Seth Ram[illegible] under the guardianship of Rai Bi[illegible] ing them as Agents for a period [illegible] of the registration of the Company[illegible] on the net profits of the Compa[illegible] for depreciation, etc., provided th[illegible] payable to the said firm shall n[illegible] year.

An Agreement will be ente[illegible] to take over from him plots o[illegible] Central India Spinning, Weav[illegible] measuring 33.47 acres, equiva[illegible]

Copies of the Agents' Agre[illegible] randum and Articles of Associa[illegible] tered Office of the Company o[illegible] citors during business hours.

APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

The Agents, Directors and their friends have subscribed and promised to subscribe shares of the value of Rupees Thirty lakhs and the remainder are offered to the public at par. The Directors reserve the right of paying, if necessary, an underwriting commission or brokerage not exceeding three per cent. on the allotment of the Issued Capital. No part of the Capital has been issued, or agreed to be issued, otherwise than in cash. Every shareholder of the Company shall have one vote for each share held by him.

If, at a later date, the remainder of the Authorized Capital or a part thereof is called in, the Company may, before the issue of any new shares, determine that the same or any of them shall be offered, in the first instance, to all the then members in proportion to the amount of the capital held by them or make any other provisions as to the issue and allotments of the new shares, but in default of any such determination, or so far as the same shall not extend, the Directors may dispose of the new shares in any manner they may think proper.

Applications for shares should be made on the form accompanying the Prospectus, to be obtained from the Registered Office of the Company. and sent to the Agents of the Company or the Company's Bankers together with a remittance of the amount of the deposit. Where no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned in full, and where the number of shares allotted is less than the number applied for, the balance of the deposit will be either returned or applied towards the remaining payments as desired by the applicant. Failure to pay any future instalments on shares when due will render previous payments liable to forfeiture.

The issue of shares is subject to the condition that the certificate of the shares may not be complete and ready for delivery until six months after the allotment of the shares.

A copy of the Memorandum of Association is attached at the end of this Prospectus and forms part of it.

The forms of application may also be obtained from the Bank of Bengal, Nagpur and Calcutta, and also from Messrs. Bansilal Abirchand and Company's Firms at Nagpur, Kamptee, Jubbalpur, Raipur and Hinganghat.

Dated, Bombay, the fourteenth day of August, 1920.

DINSHAW PETIT.
COWASJI JEHANGIR.
A. J. RAYMOND.
MUNMOHANDAS RAMJI.
MAHOMEDBHOY CURRIMBHOY.
M. B. DADABHOY.
SHANTIDAS ASKARAN.
BISESARDAS DAGA.
LACHHMANDAS DAGA.

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TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ENGLISH DESSERT APPLES.—9 lbs. nett for Rs. 5 all charges included, by V. P. parcel post. Apply to CAPTAIN BANON, Ouff Dunbar, P. O. Kulu, Punjab.

5,000 EMPIRE TYPEWRITERS, supplied to H. M.'s Government. No. 1 Model Rs. 250, No. 2 Model Rs. 330. Catalogue from Empire Typewriter Agency, Fort, Bombay. Managing Proprietors, A. B. KAPADIA and F. J. DAVAR. 1

TO ALL INDIAN MERCHANTS REQUIRING ENGLISH GOODS. Buy direct from the manufacturers in England. Messrs. STEPHENSON & HILL are open to accept commissions, at the usual rates, to buy and ship any class of English Goods on the market. Communicate, stating requirements to Messrs. STEPHENSON & HILL, Colonial Buyers and Commission Agents, 2, Market Street, London, W. 1. 4315

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—Expert training in General commercial, Specialised Accountancy and Banking subjects. Prospectus on application, 80, Esplanade Road. 4292

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Well-educated, intelligent and capable men, all over India, on good salary for business-educational work. Please apply to B. I. BHUTT, M.A., B. Com. Cantonement, Rajkot. 4329

WANTED.—Well experienced CORRESPONDENCE CLERK. Apply with salary to Box No. 1014, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4454

WANTED—A LADY CANVASSER, who knows typing on handsome commission and salary, only competent one need apply. MALAVIYA BROS. & CO., Sandhurst Road, Bombay. 4459

WANTED—A competent LEDGER-KEEPER for a first class Hotel in Bombay. Apply immediately stating terms with copies of testimonials to Box No. 1004 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4412

WANTED—PARTNERSHIP in a running business by an available capitalist as a sleeping or working partner. Apply with details of business to Box No. 996, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4395

WANTED—A PARTNER in a new import and export firm with a capital of Rs. 15,000 the firm is also going to be appointed Managing Agent of a well going establishment. Correspond with Box No. 1010 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4442

WANTED.—An experienced OFFICE MANAGER, knowing English correspondence, Gujarati accounts, the management of estates in court business are essential. Qualifications required. Good salary and prospects. Apply sharp to Box No. 1018, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4451

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—B. Es. or L. C. Es. OVERSEERS, Sub-Overseers, MESTRIES, STOREKEEPERS, and CLERKS, for Railway Construction Work at Trichinopoly (Southern India). Pay according to qualifications. Apply to: V. R. RANADE and Co. Engineers and Contractors. 101, Shukrawar Peth, Poona City. 4410

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One CHANDLER, six cylinders, Lemozine MOTOR CAR in good order, with electric fittings and self starter. Apply THE MOTORS & ALLIED PRODUCTS CO., 1, Love Lane, Mazagaon. 4310

FOR SALE in Kalyan—Two adjoining valuable PLOTS OF LAND, most suitable for Factory or Bungiow. For particulars apply to Box No. 951, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4152

FORD TOURING CAR, four seater, slightly used, owner desires to dispose off at reasonable offer. Apply to Box No. 1012 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4450

FOR SALE.—One MOTOR CAR, (Overland) old patent, 4 cylinder, Bosch Magneto in good order. Apply NEW SIRDAR ASLAM HOTEL, Sitaram Building, Bombay. 4453

TO BE LET.

BEAUTIFUL FURNISHED BUNGLOW a Nepean Sea Road, suitable for Princes and Nobles, with Tennis Court and large compound, Europeans and Japanese preferred. Apply MODHAVDAS GOCULDAS, Chowpatty Walkeshwar Road. 4123

PUBLIC NOTICE.

KING GEORGE V. ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE, BOMBAY.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Resident Medical Superintendent the Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Bhoiwada Hill, Parel. Candidates must be registered Graduates of any university and should be conversant with the administration and management of a Tuberculosis Sanatorium. A candidate with actual experience of such work will be preferred. Salary Rs. 250—10—300 with furnished quarters.

Applications with copies of testimonials stating age and experience should be submitted to:

The JOINT HONY. SECRETARIES.
King George V Anti-Tuberculosis League.
Sanitary Institute,
Princess Street.

4167.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

AUCTION SALE OF QUARRIES.

AN AUCTION SALE will be held at Porbander on the 8th September at 3 p.m. of the well known Porbander Limestone Quarries admeasuring 4,250,266 square yards.

For further particulars apply to

C. W. MAIDMENT,
Superintendent of Quarries,
Porbander State.

4423

BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITIONS.

OFFERS are invited for the purchase of all or any portion of the following which are available at the Munitions Store Depot, Calcutta, and where they may be inspected:—

Mild Steel angles, 5in. by 3½in. by 3/8in., in lengths of 30ft., 2400 cwts.
Mild Steel angles, 4 5in. by 5in. by 3/8in. in lengths of 30ft., 360 cwt.
Mild Steel angles, 6in. by 3½in. by 3/8in., in lengths of 30ft., 125 cwts.
Mild Steel angles, 6in. by 3½in. by 3/8in., in lengths of 50ft., 100 cwts.
Mild Steel angles, 6in. by 6in. by 3/8in., in lengths of 30ft., 250 cwts.
Mild Steel angles, 5in. by 5in. by 9/16in., in lengths of 50ft., 140 cwts.
Mild Steel angles, 5in. by 5in. by 11/16in. in lengths of 50ft., 140 cwts.
Phosphor bronze in bars of 5/8in. diameter 30 cwts.
Bolts, deck, galvanized, 1 1/2in. by 1/4in. with nuts 30 cwts.
Bolts, deck, galvanized, 3in. by 5/8in. with nuts 430 cwt.
Washers wrought iron round, for 1/2in. dia: bolts 100 cwts.
Washers wrought iron round, for 5/8in. dia: bolts 60 cwts.
Washers wrought iron round, for 3/4in. dia: bolts 20 cwts.
Rivets Mild Steel, pan head, 5/8in. by 3/8in. 90 cwts.
Rivets Mild Steel, pan head, 3/4in. by 5/8in., 350 cwts.
Rivets Mild Steel, pan head, 7/8in. by 80 cwts.
Rivets Mild Steel, pan head, 1in. by 5/8in. 90 cwts.
Rivets Mild Steel, Countersunk head, 1in. by 5/8in. 45 cwts.
Rivets Mild Steel, Countersunk head, 1 1/4in. by 5/8in. 25 cwts.
Rivets Mild Steel, Countersunk head, 2 1/4in. by 5/8in. 25 cwts.
Drills twist, high speed, taper shank, 1 11/16in. 650 cwts.
Drills twist, high speed, taper shank, 1 1/4in. 80 cwts.
Shovels, round mouthed, with handle 2000 Nos.
Shovels, Square, mouthed, with handles, 1000 Nos.
Saws pit, cast steel, 6 1/2 ft. long 55 Nos.
Valves sluice, flanged, 2 1/2in. bore 36 Nos.
Valves sluice, flanged, 3in. bore 22 Nos.
Switches rail, 2ft. gauge by 18 lbs. section, 16ft. 6in. inch long, right hand, complete 65 Sets.
Switches rail, 2ft. gauge by 18 lbs. section, 16ft. 6in. inch long, left hand, complete 72 Sets.
Rope manilla 1 1/4in. Circumference 25 cwts.
Rope manilla 1 3/4in. Circumference 20 cwts.

All the articles are new and in good condition.

Offers to be made to the Controller (Sales), Board of Industries and Munitions, 19-A, Chowringhee, Calcutta.

D. E. KEATINGE,
Controller (Sales).
Board of Industries and Munitions.
19-A, Chowringhee, Calcutta.

4407

BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITIONS.

OFFERS are invited for the following Aeroplanes, Engines, and spares:—

2. B.E. Aeroplanes, (2 seaters), numbers 4488 and 3104, complete with 90 H.P. R.A.F. Engines and instruments.
The machines are fitted with dual control, are unflown, and quite new.
4. B. E. Aeroplanes, (2 seaters), numbers C7068, 3674, C7076 and 4331, complete with 90 h.p. R. A. F. Engines, and instruments
The machines are in serviceable condition.
4.—90 H.P. R. A. A. Engines—In serviceable condition.
38.—90 H.P. R. A. F. Engines—In an unserviceable condition but could be overhauled and repaired by purchasers.
Th. 42 abovementioned Engines can be used in any of the B. E. aeroplanes.
120 cases of spare parts—These can be used in overhauling and repairing the aboemntioned Engines.
10. 80 H.P. Le Rhone Rotary Engines—In an unserviceable condition but could be overhauld and repaired by purchasers.
18 cases of spares—These can be used in overhauling and repairing the Le Rhone Engines.
2. 135 H.P. Canton Unne Engines—In an unserviceable condition, but could be overhauled and repaired by purchasers.
2. Magnetos V. 8—Condition serviceable—These can be used with the Canton Unne Engines.

The aeroplanes, Engines, and spares, are stored in the Aircraft Depot, Royal Air Force, Lahore, Cantonment, where these can be viewed on application to the Officer Commanding the Depot—Purchasers are, however, requested to intimate to the officer Commanding the date of their proposed visit two days in advance.

Offers to be made to the Controller (Sales), Board of Industries and Munitions, 19-A, Chowringhee, Calcutta.

D. E. KEATINGE,
Controller (Sales),
Board of Industries and Munitions
19-A, Chowringhee, Calcutta.

4406

NOTICE.

WANTED—(a) An M.A., strong in English to work as a lecturer in English at the Sarvajanik College, starting salary, Rs. 125 with good prospects and Provident Fund, Pension and Life Policy benefits to Permanent men (b) a B.A., strong in English on Rs. 75, (c) GRADUATES on Rs. 70 and (d) a TYPIST CLERK on Rs. 35 —5/2—60 with Provident Fund benefits to permanent men. Apply stating qualifications to SECRETARY, SARVAJANIK EDUCATION SOCIETY, Surat. 4203

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

WANTED for the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme 84,000 cubic feet of road metal to be delivered on the Kennedy Sea Face between Chawpatty and Marine Lines. Contractors wishing to tender should send their rates to the undersigned.

W. R. PHILPOT-BROOKES,
Assistant to the Resident Engineer,
Back Bay Reclamation Scheme,
Revenue Department, Secretariat.

4456

BOMBAY PORT TRUST RAILWAY.

CITY COAL.

ON and from WEDNESDAY, 1st September, 1920, COTTON DEPOT will be CLOSED to Coal traffic and all City coal will be delivered at Stores Depot.

J. R. REYNOLDS,
Manager.

Bombay, 25th August, 1920. 4460

THE SASSOON SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRA ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shreholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort on WEDNESDAY, the 1st September, 1920, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), to confirm the Resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on Tuesday, the 17th August, 1920, as Special Resolutions.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
FRAMROZ RUSTOMJEE MISTREE,
Secretary.

No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort.
Bombay, 23rd August, 1920. 4435

FOR SALE AT AJMER.

TWO decent, comfortable highly commodious houses in Diggi Bazar Road side, five minutes walk to Durgah and Railway Station. One with water connection. Best opportunity for Mahomedan pilgrims. For particulars apply to:—

B.
c/o J. L. MATHUR,
Goods Section,
4409 Audit Office, Ajmer.

THE PLANET MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 43a, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 27th day of August, 1920 at 4 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account up to 31st March 1920.
2. To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. D. S. Shellim and Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy Bart, as directors to the Board.
4. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for relection.
5. To appoint Auditor or Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
6. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 23rd day of August, 1920, to the 6th day of September, 1920, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
AHMED RAHIM & SON,
Agents.

Bombay, 14th Aug., 1920. 4182

TO MEDICAL PROFESSION.
NOVOCAIN

NOW

AVAILABLE.

THE ORIGINAL NON-IRRITANT LOCAL ANAESTHETIC. Does not contain Cocaine. Six to seven times less Toxic. Safest and most reliable Local Anaesthetic. Gold Medal International Congress of Medicine, 1913.

Prices and literature on application.

Manufactured by:

Messrs. SACCHARIN CORPORATION, Ltd., (London).

Sole Agents India, Burma and Ceylon:—

Messrs. F. BUTTONSHAW & CO.,
Oak Lane, Bombay

THE PHOENIX TAXI AND TRANSPORT SERVICE, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Company has secured the services of Mr. A. E. Gould (London Taxi Expert) under an Agreement of three years to organise the Company's Taxi Department at present consisting of 50 Cars to be increased at the Company's earliest convenience.

The Company will put some of these Taxis very shortly on the road which will be distinguished by marks of Gold "Phoenix" on both sides of the Car.

The Company has built on the Laming Road one of the finest Garrages in the City to house these Taxis.

The Company has secured enough stock of petrol to last for a month at the least and further arrangements are being made to keep a regular supply from time to time.

As soon as practicable the Company proposes to send for an Export Automobile Engineer from England to open and send manager of Work-shop Department, but at present Mr. Gould and the staff under him will carefully look after the fitness of the Taxis.

Reduced rates for cars on private hire will be to the Shareholders of the Company.

N. B.—Complaints from passengers will be carefully attended to by the Company provided they are made immediately in writing to the Managing Agents of the Company.

Dated this 23rd day of August, 1920.

AMARCHAND & MANGALDAS,
Attorneys for the Company.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

The Indo-British Trading Corporation, Limited.

BOMBAY.

(Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act of 1913)

A Copy of the prospectus has been filed before the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

Authorised Capital . . Rs. 50,00,000 (Fifty Lacs.)

Issued Capital . . . . Rs. 10,00,000 (Ten Lacs.)

Divided into 200,000 shares (Two Lacs) of Rs. 25 each. The shares shall be paid as follow:—Rs. 5 per share on application. Rs. 5 per share on allotment. The balance on calls.

DIRECTORS.

1. THE HON'BLE RAJAH MADHAVA RAJA—Member of the Madras Legislative Council and President of the Malabar Dt. Board.
2. T. S. RAMASAMI IYEVER ESQ.,—Dubash, Best & Co. Limited, Madras.
3. T. H. KHANNA ESQ.,—Diamond and Pearl Merchant, Barla Building, Pydhownie, Bombay.
4. NAROTAM[illegible]S MAGANLAL DALAL, ESQ.,—Of Dalal & Co., Secretaries, The East and West Insurance Co., Ltd, Bombay.
5. P. M. GOPAL, ESQ.—Governing Director of P. M. Gopal & Co., Ltd., Bombay. (Ex-officio).

Bankers.

The National Bank of India Limited, Bombay.
The Tata Industrial Bank Limited, Bombay and Madras.

Auditors.

Messrs. A. F. Ferguson & Co. Parsi Bazar Circle Fort, Bombay.

Solicitors.

Messrs. Sham Rao, Minocheher and Hiralal.

Managing Agents.

Messrs. P. M. Gopal & Co. Limited.

Registered Office.

65, Appollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Copies of Prospectus and share application may be had from the Company's registered office, during business hours.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our clients the firm of TRICUMJEE DAMJEE and Co., will carry on their business as and from the 30th day of August, 1920 under the name and style of Messrs. Habib Abdul Gani and Co.

Dated this 25th day of August, 1920.

MATUBHAI JAMEETRAM & MADON,
Attorneys-at-Law.

4452

NOTICE.

WANTED for the Office, a GRADUATE, having good mercantile experience. Must be strong in English and Accounts. Pledge of Gujrati essential. Salary according to qualifications. Apply, stating salary required and enclosing copies of testimonials.

Messrs. TATA SONS, LTD.,
Agents, The Swadeshi Mills Co., Ltd.,
Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

4418

CENTRAL POLICE TRAINING SCHOOL NASIK.

The next course of 18 months' training for candidates for appointments as Sub-Inspectors of Police in the Bombay Presidency will commence at the Central Police Training School, Nasik from the 3rd January, 1921.

All applicants for admission must apply to the Superintendent of Police of the district in which they live, bringing with them their certificates of age and education. Applicants for the Bombay City may apply to the Superintendent of Police, B. B. and C. I. Railway.

They must be not below 5ft. 5in. in height and they must have a chest measurement of not less than 33in. (deflated).

Applicants who are not already in Government service or who have less than three years approved Government service must have passed the School Final or the Matriculation examination and must be between 22 and 25 years of age. They must also have a good knowledge of English.

Applicants who have three years' approved Government service need not possess the qualifications mentioned in para 3, but they will produce the written permission of their superiors to apply and also their service books.

The Inspector General will personally interview the applicants, who are recommended by the Superintendents, on a date and at a place which will be duly notified to the applicants, and the final selection will then be made for the school.

A syllabus of the course of study, together with the rules regarding the admission of candidates to the school, will be found at pages 249-52 of the "Bombay Government Gazette," Part I, dated the 30th January, 1919.

L. ROBERTSON,
Inspector General of Police.
Poona, 24th August, 1920. 4457

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

WANTED—Large quantity of good GRAVEL SAND for the work in connection with the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme. Contractors interested should see the undersigned during office hours at his Office, Revenue Department, Secretariat, 2nd Floor:—

W. R. PHILPOT-BROOKES,
Assistant to the Resident Engineer,
Back Bay Reclamation Scheme.

4423

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the business in motor accessories carried on for some years past by my client Mr. Ramdas Tricumlal Mehta, under the name of "R. T. Mehta & Co." at Charni Road, Bombay, has been sold by my client to Mr. K. N. G. NAVALKAR, carrying on business in the name of the Bombay Motor Accessories Company from the 1st of June, 1920, and that all inquiries in connection therewith should henceforth be addressed to the said Purchaser, at Charni Road near West End Cinema.

Dated this 24th day of August, 1920.

M. N. GOKHALE,
Attorney for R. T. Mehta.

4458

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that BHICAJI BYRAMJI DARUWALLA, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant has agreed to sell to our clients the property hereinafter mentioned.

All persons having any claim or demand against the said property by the way of mortgage, gift, sale, trust possession, inheritance, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 123, Esplanade Road, Fort within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL THAT piece of land situate at Victoria Bunder, Colaba, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 524 square yards or thereabouts and bounded, on or towards the North by land leased by the Lessor to Damodar Bhaskar Mantri and Others, on or towards the East and South by private Roads and on or towards the West by the land of the Lessor let to Chhotalal Prangovind Joshi and Another and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2663 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under A Ward Nos. 319, 321 (3) and Street Nos. 50/33, etc.

WADIA GANDHY & CO.,
Attorneys for the Purchaser.
123, Esplanade Road Fort,
Bombay, 25th day of August, 1920.

2337

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.
Da Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists

Auction Sale of a Large Lot of Cotton Cuttings, Singer Sewing Machines, Holdalls, Pyjamas, Pattu, Sunshades, Buttons, Woollen Waistcoats, Pith Hats, Kullahs, Spine Protectors, Thimbles and Union Stripe Flannels, etc.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 26th inst. at 11 a.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Surplus Textile Stock Depot (Haward and Bullogh Mill) in the compound of Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills, Chinchpokly, by order of the Assistant Controller, Textiles, Sales of Indian Munition Board.

A very large lot of cotton cuttings, Singer sewing machines, holdalls, pyjamas, Pattu, sunshades, buttons sticks, woollen waistcoats, Pith hats, kullabs, spine protectors, thimbles and Union stripe flannels, etc., etc.

Cash will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be removed at the same time.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND PARCELS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS, G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Co., and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railway Act IX of 1890 Messrs. MEHTA and Co. Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 26th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the above address the following unclaimed luggage and parcels, consisting of C. P. Goods, iron-ware, English medicines, parts of machinery, bags of dry fruits, motor tyres, tubes, boxes, and trunks, old clothes books and shoes, brass, copper, alluminium and enamelledware, grain, cotton samples, wood chairs, empty gunnies, gum and various other articles etc. etc.

Cash will be required at the time of sale and goods to be removed at the same time.

AUCTION SALE of a very valuable landed property situate at Kalbadevi Road fronting three important roads.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 26th August, 1920 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction by order of the owner, the undermentioned very valuable landed property on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage tenements and building standing thereon situate lying and being at the Eastern side of Kalbadevi Road in Takwadi without the Fort of Bombay, and in the Registration subdistrict of Bombay containing by admeasurement 88 and a half square yard or thereabouts and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 21 and by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C ward No. 369 and Street No. 65 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the Takwadi Lane, on or towards the West by the said Kalbadevi Road, on or towards the North by the Kalbadevi Cross Lane leading to Takwadi and on or towards the South by the property of Manekbai; and which premises were lately occupied by K. K. Suntoke Esq., High Court Pleader.

Further particulars, conditions of sale and inspection of title deeds can be had of the Vendor's Attorney D. J. Mantri Esq., at his office at Medows Street, Fort or of the undersigned.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 23th August, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF FIELDS AT RATNAGIRI.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mirza Mirza and Mangaldas, Attorneys for Lalshanker Khushaldass Joshi, the plaintiff in High Court Suit No. 2757 of 1919, in which Mr. Lalshanker Khushaldas Joshi is plaintiff and Dattatraya Trimbak Joshi is the defendant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will put up to Public Auction at their Auction Room No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 26th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) the following immoveable property situate at Ratnagiri.

All those 8 pieces of fields, situate at Ratnagiri in the district, taluka and village Ratnagiri, containing by admeasurement about 6 acres, 1 guntha and 4 annas, full assessment Rs. 15-8-0 of which Rs. 1-8-0 is paid to Government Fixed Quit Rent imposed under the Summary Settlement is Rs. 1-12-0 and total annual payment to Government is Rs. 3-4-0.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mirza Mirza and Mangaldas, Solicitors, to the plaintiff or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS

TO-DAY, THURSDAY, the 26th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. Khatau and Co., and on account and risk of Messrs. Kesavji Ramdas:—

Ex. S. S. "Merkara."

100 bales large white English newspapers rising sun.

Ex. S. S. "Kalyan."

50 bales large white English newspapers rising sun.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 26th August, 1920.

MESSRS. B. G. PAREKH & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

490-500, Abdul Rehman Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF 198 CASES BAR SOAP GANPATI CHHAP.

On FRIDAY, the 27th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. B. G. PAREKH and Co. Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction by order of Rajeshri Tatia Lavji at their Damar Lane's Godown and at the risk of The Hindustan Soap and Candle Works Ltd. and their Agent Maneklal Vadilal.

198 cases Bar Soap Ganpati Chhap.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required on the lot being knocked down and delivery within 2 days.

B. G. PAREKH & CO.,

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 26th Aug. 1920.

AMUSEMENTS.

Messrs. K. D. & Bros.

will shortly release in Bombay

Their great exclusive Western Serial

The Lightning Bryce

Watch when and where.

FINAL INSTALMENT

of the Brother's dominant Serial

The Mystery of 13

Final Instalment

AT THE

MAJESTIC

NEXT WEEK

A Maharishtra

Special production

Sairandhri

An interesting episode from the Famous Indian epic MAHABHARATA

ALSO THE

Indian National Congress

(Special Season 1918)

SEE Mr. B. G. HORNIMAN, Mr. PAL, Mr MALAVIA and other National Heroes.

A Precious opportunity to see

Your lost hero Mr. TILAK taking active part in the Congress.

Four Shows, daily at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Messrs. K. D. & Bros.

will shortly release in Bombay

Their great exclusive Western Serial

The Lightning Bryce

Watch when and where.

AMUSEMENTS.

MADAN THEATERS Ld.

ATTRACTIONS

THE EXCELSIOR.

To-night at 9-30 p.m.

MR. H. B. WARING

and his Specially Selected

LONDON COMPANY

IN A

POWERFUL REPERTOIRE OF FAMOUS PLAYS

To-day—Thursday 26th at 9-30 p.m

"THE CHOICE"

by Alfred Sutro.

Charles Quatermaine

IN

Gerald Du Maurier's Part

To-morrow Fri. 27th & Sat. 28th, at 9-30 p.m.

"MR. PIM PASSES BY"

By A. A. Milne.

The Play that has broken all records at five London theatres and still running.

Sunday, 29th Aug., at 5-30 p.m.

SPECIAL REDUCED PRICE MATINEE.

The Famous Rollicking Comedy by Oliver Goldsmith

"SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER"

A beautiful Production and Brilliantly Costumed.

Mon. 30th Aug., at 9-30 p.m. sharp

"SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER."

Tues. 31st Aug. & Wed. 1st Sept. at 9-30 p.m.

The Thrilling Detective Story by "Sherlock Holmes."

"THE SPECKLED BAND"

Charles Quartermaine as "Sherlock Holmes."

Wed. Sept. 1st, at 5-30 p.m. sharp

SPECIAL REDUCED PRICE MATINEE

"MR. PIM PASSES BY."

Prices as usual.

PLANS at ROSE & Co. upto 6 p.m. After 7 p.m. plan for to-night's Attraction at the THEATRE. Seats booked by Telephone No. 288 must be taken up before 9-15 p.m. sharp.

THE EXCELSIOR

Daily at 6-30 p.m.

LAST NIGHTS! LAST NIGHTS!!

The Famous Spanish-AMERICAN Entertainer:

DON G. MERLE

Assisted by

MADAME G. MERLE & Co.

In another

COMPLETE CHANGE OF ILLUSIONS.

"AROUND THE TOWN"

Something absolutely new. The Brightest and best topical

"THE FOUR SHADOWS"

11th Episode of the Thrilling French Serial.

PATHE GAZETTE

PATHE REVIEW

THE EMPIRE

Daily at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

A BLUE RIBBON FEATURE

VITAGRAPH PRESENTS

ALICE JOYCE

With

MARC MACDERMOTT

IN

"The woman between Friends."

From the Famous Novel by ROBERT W. CHAMBERS.

PATHE REVIEW

Showing Dances from Madame Eve to Miss Jazz

PATHE GAZETTE.

THE EMPRESS

DAILY at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

Sergeant ARTHUR GUY EMPEY (Himself) in a Marvellous Photoplay of EMPEY'S WORLD FAMOUS BOOK

"OVER THE TOP"

"OVER THE TOP"

"OVER THE TOP"

in 8 Reels.

"OVER THE TOP" is the Story of Life in the Trenches that has touched every responsible soul in the Allied-Nations.

AMUSEMENNS..

IMPERIAL

THERE ARE FIFTY-SEVEN VARIETIES OF LOVE MAKING

See

LEW CODY

THE MASTER OF THEM ALL

IN

"The Beloved Cheater"

TO-NIGHT

Time 7, 8-45, & 10-30, p.m. Saturdays Matinee at 5 p.m. and Sundays at 3-30 & 5-15 p.m

Messrs. K. D. & Bros

will shortly release in Bombay

Their great exclusive Western Serial

The Lightning Bryce

Watch when and where.

Daring—Dashing—Fighting

Elmo Lincoln

famous star of "Elmo the Mighty"

supported by Louise Lorraine

in

Another Universal Serial Wonder

Elmo the Fearless

18 episodes of a soul stirring picture that chills your marrow and boils your blood

First instalment—Episodes 1-2-3

ALSO

Another brilliant Star

Eddie Polo

in a new adventure of Cyclone Smith

Don't miss this extra-strong programme in

Cinema Precious

Lamington Road, near Grant Road Tram Terminus.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

PROGRESSING FAMOUSLY

The Interest and Enthusiasm aroused by the Eclair super Picture Romance.

"The Son of The Night"

have not abated a bit. Eager audiences hail the Bandit Chief, the handsome heroic, humane knight-valiant in the flower of his Manhood, seeting with Revenge softened by Love, the intrepid, invincible

"THE SON OF THE NIGHT"

(6 Reels 6,000 feets.)

The Third Week of sensation and surprises, Come, while there is yet time.

West-End Cinema

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD).

Four shows daily 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10 p.m. (S.T.)

Hydrometers

Of all kinds, for heavy and light liquids, English German or American make. Order at once to avoid disappointment.

DR. I. P. ENAD.

MANILAL MANSION.

Lamington Road, Bombay, No. 7.

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THE BEST ARRANGEMENT FOR

BOARDING

Only for High Caste Hindus.

Trial solicited.

Behind Mumbadevi Pond.

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MARBLE STATUES BUSTS FOUNTAINS PILLARS VASES

Genuine statuary and carrara marble suitable for Parks, Palaces and Gardens executed by best artists of Italy, just arrived are offered at most reduced prices.

Please visit our show rooms.

C. BHOGILAL & Co

opp. Town Hall, El. Circle, Fort BOMBAY.

Tel. No. 4852.

IF YOU NEED

High Class English and American Furniture suitable for Palaces Hotels and Messes. Large stock of Iron Combination Bedsteads and Perambulators always in stock.

Furniture For Sale & Hire

At Moderate Rates.

ALLABUX SOMJEE DOSSA

Allabux Building, 29,-33 Chuckla Storage

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LARGEST DENTAL PRACTICE EAST OF SUEZ

English and American dentistry

MODERATE FEES

All work fully guaranteed.

Dr. CARR, L.D.S., D.D.S.,

Dental Surgeon,

107, Esplanade Road,

Over French Bank.

"SHRI HARI"

...ICAL CURE WITHOUT OPERATION.

...PECIAL TREATMENT"—Rs. 10.

PER DAY.

...r weakness and following diseases. ...ifat. Cancer. Hydrocele, Piles, ...antiasis, Varicocele, Hernia, Fistula, ...Paralysis, Asthma, Diarrhoea, Constipation. Female skin and eye diseases. ...7 to 10 a.m., and p.m. Advice Fee (Two only) Consulting Physician and Homeopath.

GOLDOL

...ral remedy for lost energy, small ...s. 10 for 8 Pills. One pill at bed with milk or water.

M. BARDOLIVALA,

M.B.B.H. (London).

...tawala, Bhuleshwar, Bombay.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 25.

The Bay monsoon has strengthened and the depression off Orissa has developed. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, east of the Central Provinces, Malabar, and the north Madras coast and local in Upper Burma, Bihar, Konkan and north Hyderabad. A few falls also occured in west of the Central Provinces, Mysore, south-east Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Tavoy four inches, Diamond Island three, Akyab two, Minbu, Leshio three-quarters, Barisal one and a half, Bogra two, False Point, Cuttack one and a half, Ranchi, Jagdalpur, Aurangabad one.

Forecast:—Extension in Central Provinces and Hyderabad.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Total Rainfall up to 8 a.m. of 25th Aug.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 1920.	Total since 1st June, 1920.	June 1st to 8 a.m. of 25th Aug. 1918.	1919.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)	0·07	14·31	19 85	34·82
Fort (St. George's Hospital)	..	..	19 62	61·18
Esplanade (Gob Tel. Hospital)	0·00	39·30	20·3	38·52
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	0·00	39·43	23·62	63·71

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 24th Augt. 1920.

Means of observations taken at 4 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	29.774 inches.
Temperature of Air	82.8 Degs
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76.8 "
Dew Point	74.5 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.762 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy 10)	6.2 "
Maximum temperature of Air	87.2 "
minimum do.	78.4 "
General Direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W.WNW
Movement of Wind	146 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.06 inches
Total fall during month	3.57 "
Do. do. Year	25.05 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 25th	0.01 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

			HIGH WATER		LOW WATER	
Day of Week	Day of Month		Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill
		Aug.	h. m.	ft. in	h. m.	ft. in
Thur.	26	m	0 47	25 0	6 32	12 4
Fri.	27	m	1 24	24 7	7 12	12 9
Sat.	28	m	2 10	23 9	7 59	13 2
Sun.	29	m	3 11	22 10	8 59	13 1
Mon.	30	m	4 23	22 3	10 11	12 8
Tues.	31	m	5 44	22 8	11 25	12 10
Wed.	1 Sept.	m	7 0	23 5	12 30	13 3
		a	8 24	24 1	1 26	13 7

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 25th August 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect. Day temperature is in excess in the east and north Punjab; night temperature is in defect at Hissar.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded except at Allahabad. The air is much drier than usual. Day temperature is in moderate excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded except at Karachi and Mount Abu. The air is generally drier than usual except in lower Sind. Day temperature is slightly above the average in Rajputana; night temperature is in defect in west Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Light rain has fallen at Veraval. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is below normal at some stations in Gujarat and Kathiawar. Day temperature is above the average in Gujarat and Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the southeastern districts: Nagpur reports 0.11", Chanda 0.74" and Raipur 0.66". Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is below normal in the west of the division. Day temperature is moderately above the average except at Raipur.

The Konkan.—Karwar reports 0.42" of rain and Mormugao 0.62". Skies are heavily clouded in the south and are lightly clouded in the north, where humidity is in slight defect. Temperature is below the average at Mormugao.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Aurangabad reports 1.01" of rain. Skies are clear at Bijapur and Sholapur and are lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is below normal at most stations. Day temperature is above the average except at Belgaum.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general on the west coast as far north as Mormugao and in the southeast of the Central Provinces and local in north Hyderabad. Elsewhere weather has been dry. Humidity is low and day temperature is above average generally to the north of latitude 16 degree. N. with the exception of Sind and Kathiawar. A low pressure area is shown this morning over the east of the Central Provinces.

Forecast.—Some extension of rainfall is likely in the Central Provinces, north Hyderabad and the south Bombay Deccan.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 24th August 1920.

The disturbances in the Bay is not developing, but has caused moderate to heavy rain in the northeast of the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Orissa, the Konkan, Malabar and on the north Madras coast, and local in Bengal, Chota Nagpur, the east of the United Provinces the east of the Central Provinces, Mysore and the Madras Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in Assam, Gujarat and southeast Madras.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Kyaukpyu two inches; Akyab three; Mayuyo one; Narayanganj one and a half; False Point four; Cuttack one and a half; Sambalpur three; Benares three-quarters; Gorakhpur a quarter; Calingapatam one and a half.

Temperature is 5 degree low in Kashmir.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON WEDNESDAY, THE 25th AUG. 1920.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade: Maximum past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade: Minimum past 24 hours.	Hourly. 8 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total, 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Temp. same day last year.	Rainfall. Total, 1st June to date last year.
PERSIAN GULF—							
Bushire	104	84	..	..	0	..	0.01
Do. (24th)	97.8	79.6	..	..	0	..	0.08
Jask	85.9	80.0	..	..	0	..	0.17
Muskat	88.2	80.9	..	..	0	..	0.37
Do. (24th)							
PUNJAB—							
Multan	102.1	80 7	..	..	2.20	..	2.12
Rawalpindi	98.7	76.5	..	..	9.75	..	7.35
Lahore	100.8	81.3	..	..	7.06	..	6.49
Hissar	104.1	76.6	..	..	4.48	..	4.35
Ambala	104.9	80.1	..	..	10.95	..	8.54
Delhi	99.0	79.8	..	..	20.61	..	+9.72
UNITED PROVINCES.							
Agra	100.6	79.2	..	..	17.43	..	—0.10
Muhimpuri	99.2	77.2	..	..	17.92	..	+1.09
Jhansi	97.5	76.8	..	..	15.30	..	—9.54
Cawnpore	96.4	80.2	..	..	20.03	..	—2.35
Allahabad	96.3	80.3	..	..	30.09	..	+3.87
SIND & RAJPUTANA—							
Jacobabad	103.1	78.5	..	..	1.45	..	—0.64
Karachi	87.3	78.4	..	..	3.58	..	—4.93
Ajmer	90.8	75.8	..	..	10.79	..	+5.58
Jaipur	98.4	74.0	..	..	28.10	..	+11.40
Kotah	94.8	6.6	..	..	18.61	..	+8.23
Mount Abu	78.5	64.4	..	..	31.16	..	+12.69
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—							
Rajkot	90.1	73.5	84	..	10.46	..	—0.83
Dwarka	86.8	76.2	76	0.04	9.66	..	—1.71
Veraval	81.3	76.0	94	0.09	17.35	..	+2.91
Rajkot	94.8	73.2	78	..	10.61	..	—3.25
Bhavnagar Para	89.6	74.0	74	..	19.05	..	+3.92
Surat	89.0	76.9	74	..	24.29	..	—7.16
Ahmedabad	97.0	74.9	79	..	18.38	..	—4.81
Deesa	95.2	71.8	71	..	12.88	..	—5.41
Neemuch	90.2	70.6	81	..	24.71	..	+5.32
Indore	94.1	69.7	68	..	25.94	..	+5.97
CENTRAL PROVINCES—							
Jubbulpore	91.8	78.5	70	..	23.09	..	—16.13
Saugor	91.0	72.9	72	..	29.77	..	—2.03
Hoshangabad	90.7	73.8	73	..	15.06	..	—15.05
Khandwa	92.5	73.5	73	..	17.89	..	—1.65
Akola	95.2	74.8	69	..	7.04	..	—12.27
Amraoti	94.0	75.3	64	..	14.41	..	—10.85
Nagpur	93.5	75.6	65	0.11	11.15	..	—8.50
Chanda	92.5	75.0	70	0.74	28.76	..	—0.53
Raipur	90.8	76.0	82	0.66	25.04	..	—2.36
KONKAN—							
Bombay	87.8	73.2	77	0.07	34.34	..	—1.31
Ratnagiri	88.3	76.1	74	..	47.00	..	—5.11
Harnai	89.4	75.2	84	0.42	57.10	..	+3.77
Karwar	81.9	73.2	93	0.44	65.00	..	+0.68
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—							
Mahableshwar	82.2	69 9	60	..	6.50	..	—7.98
Ahmednagar	90.3	67.5	65	..	9.21	..	—7.40
Poona	88.0	65.9	75	..	12.14	..	—3.50
Sholapur	93.6	70.9	59	..	8.62	..	—1.16
Bijapur	90.0	69.1	67	..	7.18	..	—3.14
Belgaum	78.5	68.8	87	0.01	47.85	..	—1.06
Aurangabad	91.0	65.7	75	1.01	5.07	..	—10.99
Biramabad (Indr)	91.1	74.2	66	..	19.46	..	—4.70
Hyderabad	89.9	74.3	74	..	12.56	..	—3.96
MALABAR & CEYLON—							
Mangalore	88.2	72.8	94	1.09	98.46	..	+4.67
Calicut	81.4	74.1	94	0.75	90.17	..	+21.00
Cochin	82.6	73.4	94	0.83	79.44	..	+10.07
Colombo	85.2	76.3	84	..	50.66	..	+4.31
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR & SOUTH—							
Masulipatam	88.3	79.2	78	..	19.62	..	—5.90
Bellary	87.8	72.7	66	..	4.81	..	—0.32
Cuddapah	88.9	6 3	73	..	5.90	..	—3.49
Madras	96.6	80.4	64	..	4.89	..	—4.56
Vellangadam	81.8	74.4	87	..	2.80	..	—1.71
Coimbatore	89.6	71.6	69	..	2.46	..	—0.89
Trichinopoly	90.4	79.2	65	..	1.54	..	—3.97
Nagapatam	86.1	79.6	01	..	8.67	..	—2.58

STANDING BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 25th August 1920 was 29.959 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 60 degs. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 1.38 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide at the stream at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 0.10 inch for every 16 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

A STRANGE FACT ABOUT INDIGESTION.

A strange fact about indigestion with which comparatively few people are acquainted is that nine times out of ten pain in the stomach after eating is due to food fermentation and acidity, which, as any doctor or chemist can tell you, is almost instantly relieved by taking half a tea-spoonful of *Bisurated* Magnesia (powder form) in a little water immediately after eating or whenever pain is felt. Your medical or pharmaceutical friend could also inform you that the reason of the efficacy of *Bisurated* Magnesia is simplicity itself. *Bisurated* Magnesia is a natural neutraliser and most deadly foe of acidity. It abhors acidity as nature abhors a vacuum, and seeks, instantly it comes into contact with an acid, to nullify it and render it impotent, powerless, and totally incapable of the slightest harm. That is why so many thousands of people have good cause to praise *Bisurated* Magnesia, and why you should commence taking it to-day. *Bisurated* Magnesia is obtainable of chemists everywhere and full instructions are given on every bottle. If everyone would adopt this simple plan indigestion, dyspepsia, sour stomach, gas and flatulence would soon be unknown.

Bisurated Magnesia is one of the best remedies for Indigestion and is also obtainable in tablet form.

No. 8, Waterloo Mansions opposite Museum West, BOMBAY.

ONLY PLACE

IN INDIA WHERE

HYDROCELE

IS CURED BY QUALIFIED EXPERTS

CENT PER CENT

by painless methods not necessitating confinement to bed. Patients attend to their daily avocations while under treatment.

Apply:—ELECTRO-THERAPEUTIST.

N. B.—If you hesitate in the least degree to secure the benefit of this treatment before undergoing it—why not bring your family Doctor with you to whom convincing proof will be adduced

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool. Aug. 23rd.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		3,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		
" " Sales of East Indian		200
" " Imports		
Mid. Americans Spot		25.75
Egyp plan F. G. F. Sakels		32.00
New York 11 a.m. (As known is in Liverpool at closing time)	Oct.	27.10
	Jan.	25.00
	Mar.	24.85
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Oct.	26 00
	Jan.	24.81

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 24th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Months.	To-day's prices.
Aug.	26.45
Sept.	19 75
Oct.	19.30
Nov.	..
Dec.	18.43
Jan.	18.40
Feb.	..
Mar.	17.75
April	..
May	17.60
June	..
July	..

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool. Aug 23rd

Months.	To-day's prices.
Aug.	21.25
Sept.	20.05
Oct.	20.05
Nov.	19.50
Dec.	19.21
Jan.	18.99
Feb.	18 77
Mar	18.55
April	18.38
May.	18.20
June	18.03
July	17.85

Tone :—Weak.

Liverpool, Aug. 24th

Months.	To-day's price
Aug.	20 26
Oct.	19.33
Jan	18.38
Mar.	18.00

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Aug. 23rd.

M.G. Bengal Good	8.50
" " Fully Good	9.2e
" " Fine	9.75
" No. 1 Oomra Good	14.50
" " " Fully Good	15.50
" " " Fine	16.10
" Broach Good M.G.	18.60
" " "	19.10
" " "	19.60
" Scinde Good	8.32
" " Fully Good	9.07
" " Fine	9.87

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 23rd.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	5,000
" Exports to Great Britain	1,000
" " to Continent	Nil
Fixtures at New York Oct.	25.98
" " Jan.	24.12
" " Mar.	23.07
Tone :—Easy.	
Spot Cotton at New York	31.50
" " Ocean	32.00
Future at New Orleans July	25.02
" " Oct.	23.75
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8 3/4
Demand Bills	3.58.00
Silver Commercial Bars	66½
U. S. Mined Refined	97½
Do. Foreign	97½

New York, Aug. 24th.

Futures at New York Oct.	27.30
" " Jan.	25.36
" " Mar.	25.15

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Aug. 23rd.

Rentes 3%	56 1/4
Bar Silver Spot	60 7/8
" 2 months hence	60 7/8

Closing Tone of Silver :—General selling china banks America India closed firm.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 7 per cent since 15th April 1920.

Discount Bank 3 m/st.	6 3/4
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	6 15/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	7 1/8
" " " 6 "	7 1/2
" " " "	115/3
Bar Gold (per oz.)	5 1/8
Interest day to day loans	5 1/2
" 7 days market loans	
Telegraphic Transfers	46 1/4
Docsels 2½%	54 1/4
Bunse Paper 3½%	52 3/4
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loans	46 1/4
Government Securities 5 %	81.05
Ex. On London at Paris France	

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£7½
Hongkong Bank	£113½
National Bank	£87½

WAR LOANS.

London, Aug. 23rd.

Funding Loan 4% 1960/90	£88 1/8
Victory Bonds 4%	£77 1/4
War Loan 5% 1929/47	£85

SHANTI

HAIR REGD. BRAIN.

This Oil is most indispensable to the young and old. It is unique in its efficacy, cures unbearable headache, removes mental disorder and helps to concentrate one's mind.

Again this is unique in its Trade Mark. The purchasers are requested to examine the above mark on the table while purchasing.

Price Rs. 1-4-0. Postage extra.

WANTED AGENTS EVERYWHERE.

For further particulars apply to the SECRETARY,

Yogabala Mantralaya,

GIRGAUM, BOMBAY No. 4.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Aug. 23rd.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—62lb.	84
Australian—61lbs.	80

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold Aug.-Sept. Sellers	£32½
Rapeseed, Yellow Guserat, 416lbs. ex-Ship Sept.-Oct. Nominal	£32
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Aug-Sept Sellers	£30½
Tone of Rapeseed :—Dull.	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Aug.-Sept. Sellers	£39½
Tone of Linseed :—Easier.	
Linseed, Argentine, (La Plate) Aug. Sellers	£35½
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) July-Aug. Sellers	£14½
Torta Rapeseed.—Aug.-Sept. Sellers	£33½

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£105
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£94½
Copper Braziers	£160
Yellow Metals	18
Hard Spelters	15½
Corrugated Sheets	£53½

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C & F. Calcutta Aug.-Sept. Second hand sellers	81/6
Fine White Java. C & F. Bombay Aug.-Sept. Second hand Sellers	82
Fine White Java. C. & F. Karachi Aug.-Sept. Second hand Sellers	82/6

Tone ;—Very quiet—Weak tendency.

RUBBER

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Sept.-Oct.	1/92
Plantation First Latex Crepe Aug. Sellers	1/11

Tone :—Quiet.

THE COTTON MARKET,

A SURVEY.

(From a Correspondent.)

Aug. 23.

The American cotton crop which had a very bad start has been gradually improving all these months in spite of the pessimistic reports of unfavourable weather and presence of Boll weevil. The crop which was expected to be a very bad one has become one better than the average. The condition report is 74 per cent. as against the 67 per cent. for the same period last year. This year's crop is expected to be about 12½ million bales. Even with all the above factors it is reported that there is excessive rain in the Texas one of the principal cotton growing areas. The condition of the cotton crop in the other places also is hopeful. The Egyptian crop is expected to be a very good one. This year the crop there is expected to be about 7½ million bales. There had been such a crop in Egypt eight years ago in the year 1912-13. The condition of the Indian cotton crop also is reported to be good except in Southern India. This, with the last year's surplus in the up-country districts, will make a big total and act as a general depressing factor. The political troubles in America, the economic and political unrest in Europe, the practical retiring of Japan and the years of a financial crisis have been affecting the rates.

FOREIGN.

During the week the American markets have registered irrequent sharp drops probably owing to political uneasiness and financial troubles. There have been private advices of excessive rain in some parts of America. Inspite of that the American market during the week has declined by about 800 points while Liverpool has declined by about 100 points so that the American market is about 150 points lower than it was a fortnight ago, and the Liverpool market has regained practically the same position in which it was then.

LOCAL.

The local markets have been ruling steady for some time. During the early part of the week the market had ruled steady probably owing to the resolutions passed by the Cotton Trades and Merchants Association, chief of them being, not to accept any further Railway receipts except against margin, and not to issue September Oomra Delivery orders. These resolutions have discouraged bear operators who were depressing the market by constantly making sales without having the cotton in hand. These parties are covering their sales in all easy markets. The rate of Oomra rose upto Rs. 253 on reports of dry weather prevailing in the Berars. But on reports of beneficial rains in these districts, there was a fall in the rate of Oomra and it was quoted at Rs. 251 on Saturday. During the week the rate of FMG Broach fluctuated between Rs. 441 on the 14th and Rs. 448 on the 17th giving an average of Rs. 444½ as against Rs. 434 of the week and Rs. 424 of the previous. The fall in the price of foreign cotton has not affected the Indian market, as the price of Indian cotton is much cheaper than American or Egyptian cotton. Even if the prices of foreign cottons decline very much there may not be any appreciable fall in the price of Indian cotton. But the fact that this year's surplus of over 7 lakhs of bales is still lying in the uncountry districts that these must come to Bombay must be taken into consideration. So I think it advisable to dispose off ready stock taking advantage of every rise in the market. The demand in Ready Cotton continues on a fair scale. European shippers and local mills are buying for their immediate requirements. The exporters confine themselves to the better grades of Central Provinces and Sind American Cotton while the mills purchase Berars and stapled descriptions of cotton.

The arrivals into Bombay still continue and the arrivals during the week amounted to 20,677 bales. The total arrivals into Bombay for the season amount to 3,376,695 bales as against 2,501,314 bales for the same period last year.

The latest quotations are as under.

FGMG Broach Rs. 448 Aughst Delipery.

FGMG Broach Rs. 448 August Delivery.

Fine MG Oomra Rs. 251½ September Delivery.

The approximate prices for the various kinds of cotton are as follow :—

Sind American	Rs. 385/460.
Berars	Rs. 310/350.
Broach	Rs. 250/350.
Oomra	Rs. 220/260.
Bengal	Rs. 215/260.

PIECEGOODS MARKET.

The piecegoods market and the yarn market do not indicate any substantial improvement during the week and prices remain almost stationery with only a fair demand but the local manufactured goods meet with a greated demand.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 24.

To-day's market opened firm. Coal shares were again in fair demand with more buyers than sellers and consequently but a few transactions were reported. Jute share were steady but closed easier owing to lack of outside support. In the miscellaneous section bank shares were again eagerly sought after and the Presidency Bank shares advanced to Rs. 1,000 with buyers over. Cotton shares were weaker, sugar shares remained steady.

The Stock Exchange will be closed tomorrow.

The following were the closing quotations: Coal :—Borra (pref) 79, Burrakur 54¼, and 52 sl, New Manbhoom 54, Neetooria 12, Rampihna 14¼, Raneegunge 74/6.

Jute :—Auckland 107, Budge Budge 705 sl, Clive 383, Clive A (pref) 103 sl, Goarpora 1,425, Howrah 60/8 61/12 sl, Kamarhatty 1,046 and 1,058/8 sl, Kankinarrah 804 sl, Kinnison 1,445, Lansdowne 548 and 550, New Central (pref) 107, Northbrook 102, Reliance 61/4, Standard 842/8, Union 1,116 sl.

Miscellaneous :—Allahabad Bank 382, Alpha General Insurance 1/2 discount, Albion Tannery 8/10, Agra United Mills 1 prem, Bank of Bengal 1,305, British India Tobacco 10, British India Corporation 13/8, Britania Biscuits 8, Burmah Finance and Mining 10/12, Calcutta Oil and Cake 14-4, Carew and Coy 133, Central Bank 44, Central Provinces Tannery, 0/4 prem, Cawnpore Textile 0/2 discount and par, Central Province Cement 11, Dunbar Cotton 671, Hume Pipe 16/12, Indian Iron and Steel (old) 103, (new) 7/8 prem, India Burma Tin 7/8, Kumardhubi Engineering 31/12, Kesoram Cotton 21/6, Madan Theatres 15/8, Marshall Sons and Coy 1178, Murree Brewry 170, New Pioneer Mills 15/12, New Savan Sugar 16/12 sl, Port Shipping 24, Reliance Fire Brick and Pottery 25/4, Rusa Engineering 325, Somastipore Sugar 18/12, Sugar Corporation 2/8 prem, Tata Industrial Bank 19/8 prem, Titaghur Paper 513 sl, Tinnevelly Textile 22/2.

Government paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 59/2 and small lots at Rs. 59/8.

Erratum :—Yesterday's quotation for Standard Jute 742 should have read Rs. 842.

Exchange Bank telegraphic transfer closing quotations one shilling ten three-eighth pence and Demand Bills one shilling ten half pence.

THE SANTA CRUZ MARKET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall be obliged by your kindly allotting me some space in your valuable journal.

With a view to facilitate the residents of Santa Cruz a market has been erected which was originally intended for the use of both the vegetables and non-vegetables sellers. But, a strong agitation was started by the Hindu residents, and ultimately pressure was brought to bear upon the authorities, to restrict the use of the market to the vegetable sellers.

But now exactly opposite to the market, on the plot of an elected member of the notified area-committee, a small hut has been erected by a mutton and fish-seller. The sight of the shop is nauseating to be vegetarian residents and clearly violates the rule passed by the authorities. Moreover, I am greatly surprised to see, how the elected member who has been entrusted with the duty of guarding the interests of the residents, has permitted the mutton seller to put the hut on his very plot. Is it the way in which he is going to look to the interests of the residents? If he is unable to perform such simple duty, it is better for him to resign and makt way for other men. Will the President of the Notified-Area-Committee redress the grievance?—Yours, etc.

H. M.

Santa Cruz, Aug. 23.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CHEAP GRAIN

The following are the prices of grain sold at the Municipal Cheap Grain shops, at Fort, Erskine Road, Jail Road, Kamatipura, Fergusson Road, DeLisle Road and Dadar Markets :—

	Per Maund As. p.	Per Seer. As. p.
Europe	8 9	2 3
Small Mill	8 3	2 1
Jirasal	12 6	3 2
Special	8 0	2 0
Sugandhi	8 9	2 3
Mandle	9 0	2 4

COAL MARKET AT JHARIA.

A report received from Jharia states :—on the 22nd August, 800 waggons were allotted for upcountry except G. I. P. Railway stations and Cotton Depot. Opening market was Rs. 11 and closing market was Rs. 10. To-day wagons supply is the same for the same stations.

So the market is Rs. 9/8 for B. B. & C. I. Ry. If such supply continue for a few days, the market will still go down.

TATA IRON AND STEEL CO., LTD.

The Directors of the above company in their Fourteenth Annual Report state that the Company's net profit during the year ending 31st march 1920 amounted to Rs. 1,15,31,063-3-3 which, with the sum brought forward, viz., Rs. 30,812-12-9, from the last year's account, makes a total sum of Rs. 1,15,61,876-0-0.

The following sums amounting to Rs. 66,00,000 have been appropriated from the profit :—

To Depreciation Fund Account Rs. 25,00,000;

To Provision for Income Tax and Super Tax for year under report Rs. 11,00,000.

After making all these deductions there remains a balance of profit of Rs. 50,61,876-2. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 11,09,375 has been distributed as ad-interim dividend for six months ending 30th September 1919 as follows :—

On First Preference Shares Rs. 4-6-0 (less income tax) per share, that is, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum Rs. 2,25,000; On Second Preference Shares Re. 0-6-6 (less income tax) per share, that is, at the rate of 7½ per cent. per annum on the paid-up capital Rs. 2,84,375; On Ordinary Shares Rs. 3 per share, free of income tax Rs. 6,00,000; total of Rs. 11,09,375.

This leaves a balance of Rs. 39,52,501-6-2. Out of this sum, the Directors recommend a final dividend of 6 per cent. per annum, i.e., Rs. 2,25,000 (less income tax), on First Preference Shares, and a final dividend of 7½ per cent. per annum on the paid-up capital, i.e., Rs. 2,62,500 (less income tax) on Second Preference Shares. They further recommend a final dividend of Rs. 9 per share, free of income tax to the Ordinary Shareholders, and a dividend of Rs. 60-13-4 per share, free of income tax, to the Deferred Shareholders, which would amount to Rs. 31,68,750. After making all these payments there will remain a balance of Rs. 2,64,551-6-2, which amount the Directors recommend should be carried forward.

The Scheme of Extensions is being vigorously pushed on, and a considerable amount of machinery has been received. The work is being delayed owing to the shortage of labour, but it is hoped that by the end of the rains the labour force will be brought up to the maximum. The third Blast Furnace known as the Batelle Furnace was completed during the year and put into operation on the 26th August 1919. The 300 Drag Ovens constructed temporarily to provide coke for this furnace are in full operation. The seventh Open Hearth Furnace was brought into operation recently. The plate Mill is being completed and will, it is expected be in operation by the beginning of next year.

Mr. S. V. Kulkarni writes from Sadag :—It has been resolved to hold a Watandar Patils' and Kulkarnis' Conference in the beginning of October, 1920, to lay before the Government their difficulties and grievances. A strong reception committee has been formed under the chairmanship of Mr. G. K. Kurkoti, a leading member of the local Bar. The President's election will take place on the 22nd instant.

SIR GEORGE LLOYD.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Things have come to such a pass that a faithful survey of our Governor's administration is essential in the best interests of all concerned. His Excellency Sir George Lloyd is referred to as our "democratic" Governor, our "popular Governor, and recently by some panygerists as the "most popular" Governor in India! Is that so, Sir? Is H. E. Sir George Lloyd a "democratic" Governor? Is he the people's Governor? Let us see :—

Generally speaking, H. E.'s principal achievements since he landed on these shores may be briefly set out as follow :—

(a) That H. E. exercised consummate tact and skill in dealing with the disturbances at Ahmedabad and Viramgaum in April, 1919.

(b) That H. E. showed consideration towards those guilty in the Ahmedabad riots.

(c) That H. E. gave relief to the tenant class by extending the period of the Rent act, and by amending it at the last session of the Council.

(d) That H. E. has shown some regard for public feeling by abandoning the construction of the Council Hall at Oval.

(e) That H. E. has displayed considerable interest in the opening of the Arts Colleges at Dharwar, Surat and Nagpur.

(f) That H. E. has sanctioned larger grants for Education in the Presidency.

(g) That H. E. is gracing various functions and delivering some fine orations.

(h) And that till lately H. E. has loomed large in public eye and esteem by his frequent and felicitous talk of gigantic and beneficent schemes of housing in Bombay.

These are the main items to the credit of his Excellency. We shall now glance at the debits to complete the account :—

(1) *Freedom of the Press.*—How has his Excellency dealt with our Press? (a) With in six months after his arrival in Bombay, did not H. E. put under Censorship our "Bombay Chronicle", the most powerful organ of public and popular opinion?

(b) Was not the security of the "Chronicle" forfeited also?

(c) Was not maximum security demanded and exacted from the "Chronicle"?

(d) And in spite of the gracious Proclamation of H. M. the King, are not the "Chronicle" the "Gujarati", the "Kesari" and the "Maharatta" still subjected to Press security?

That is his Excellency's attitude towards our popular papers!

(2) *Freedom of Person.*—How has H. E. respected this precious privilege of every British citizen? (a) Why Was our esteemed friend Mr. Benjamin Guy Horiman taken away from his sick bed silently, secretly, unjustifiably?

(b) Has he not been denied a fair hearing up to now?

(c) Is not an open trial simply evaded?

(d) And is not Mr. Horiman, the people's man, the popular man, shut out from these shores, all because our Governor so desires it!

That is H. E.'s concern about the Freedom of Person!

What about the

(3) *Freedom of Speech.*—(a) Is it not true that H. E. is very shy of hearing any unfavourable criticism about his affairs?

(b) Has not H. E. snubbed the Sheriff for his plain speaking in the Council last week and even asked him to see things with the Sheriff's eye?

(c) Has he not expressed his displeasure at the candid criticisms of the Corporators against the threatened acquisition for Grant Road Terminal Station?

This is H. E.'s attitude towards the free expression of popular views!

What about the

(4) *Public Enquiries Evaded!*—How has H. E. dealt with public demands for Public Inquiries for public wrongs?

(a) Has not H. E. all along evaded an Open Inquiry into the Rice Control scandals?

(b) Has not H. E. put off public inquiries into the economic conditions of the Presidency, though pressed for by certain members of his Council?

(c) Has not H. E. practically ignored the sensible demands of Moslems to institute public inquiries in respect of the anti-Khilafat movement in Sindh Has H. E. held these inquiries? We don't know!

(5) *Public Opinion Flouted!*—And how has H. E. listened to public prayer, public apeal and public opinion on material and important matters?

(a) Has not H. E. insisted on Residential Qualification exclusively for the Bombay Presidency?

(b) Was this not opposed even by Sir Dinshaw Wacha the best friend of the Governor and of the Government?

(c) It is not a distinct disqualification imposed by H. E. in this most progressive Province?

(d) Is not the Colaba Reclamation scheme pursued in the face of sad experience in the past, and that too for Military purposes?

(e) Is not the Port Trust Hotel Scheme passed in spite of reasoned and determined opposition of the Indian Councillors?

(f) Is not H. E. insisting on the proposed acquisition of valuable properties for Grant Road Terminal Station in face of the most definite, dignified, determined and vehement oposition of the people concerned?

(g) How a can a responsible representative of H. M. the King seriously sanction the demolition of 112 houses, buildings and chawls fully occupied and fit for human habitation, in the midst of the terrible house famine in Bombay?

Is this Democracy? Is this popular government Is this the beginning of the promised New Era in India? Sir, Press popularity is often deceptive. It is often due to undue influence, or pernicious pressure, To be truly popular, one must live in the hearts of his people. That has been the claim and the conquest of H. M. the King in India as in England. That is the beheet of H. M. to his representatives in this country. Will Sir George Lloyd follow it?

We pray that H. E. may be pleased to win the hearts of the people.

(1) By returning the Press Securities to the "Chronicle", "Gujerati," "Kesari" and "Maharatta"

(2) By removing the ban on Mr. Horniman.

(3) By refraining from the enforcement of Seditious Meeting Act in Sindh,

(4) By instituting public inquiries into Rice Control scandals and anti-Khilafat movement in Sindh,

(5) By (a) removing the bar of Residential qualification,

(b) deferring the Port Trust Hotel Scheme till Port Trust Chawls are erected, and

(c) Acquiring vacant land north of Ballasis Bridge for Grant Road Terminal Station, rather than dislodging 10,000 poor people by the proposed acquisition.

It is our earnest prayer that his Excellency may pause and ponder, and then proceed in accordance with the wishes of the people, for, there lies true Democracy and Real Popularity and eventual solidarity of the Empire. Amen!—Yours, etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

Bombay, Aug. 25.

"EGYPT FREE."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I read in to-day's "Chronicle" that an agreement has been reached between Lord Milner, the Colonial Minister, and Zaglul Pasha, the head of the Egyptian Mission, declaring the independence of Egypt, and recognising the right of the Egyptian people to determine their destiny. Amidst the gloom of selfish imperial exploitations of the weaker people by European powers, this news is just like a ray of sunshine through the gloom and is bringing light and joy into the despairing hearts of the people of subject nationalities. When England recognises Egypt as an independent nation which was under her control since 1882, by what principle of reason, she and France, the two greatest powers among the Allies, refuse to recognise the independence of the Arabs who were never under their control, but were actually their Allies. If Egypt is accorded independence then it seems that the days of mandates are over, and the people of Europe are tired of this welter of bloodshed, and are trying to solve these complications by principles of justice, humanity, and equity and not by massacres. The heart of every person of a subject nationality beats with joy, that a subject nation having passed through all the humiliating stages of thraldom, is now on the road to freedom. May she follow the path of righteousness and charity, and never be tempted to stray into the morass of imperial greed and capitalist exploitation. Let us Indians be not down-hearted. Let us not lose hope. A day is not distant when we the children of India will be equal partners in a commonwealth in spite of all racial prejudice and imperialistic greed, for the commonsense and honesty of all the people of the world will revolt against the helotry of any people white, black or brown. Meanwhile it is our duty to congratulate the Egyptian people and I earnestly pray our leaders will do so in the name of the people of India. I beg to remain, Sir, yours, etc.,

HAKIM RAMLAL RAMNARAIN.

28, Frere Road,
Fort, Bombay.

ALL ASIA ASTIR?

PICTURE OF CONTINENT'S AWAKENING

A vivid picture of the continent wide unrest in Asia is given in the following wireless message from Moscow, describing the proceedings of the Third International there :—

In the name of the Persian Communist Party, the Congress was addressed by Sultan Zade. He stated that the social revolution in India and Persia is finding a wide and substantial base in the proletariat and half-proletariat formed by British trade and capital by means of destroying the primitive native textile and carpet industry.

Comrade Lau described the situation in China, where the Chinese Socialist Party is gaining great influence. The call to the struggle against the Chinese and world's bourgeoisie had met with enormous success.

The delegates of the Korean Party, Comrade Sa, spoke of the struggle of the Korean revolutionaries against the Japanese in the effort to fling off the Japanese yoke from the Korean masses, and at the same time to emancipate themselves from their own landowners.

TURKISH REDS.

Ismail Kaki spoke in the name of the Turkish workers. The Turkish workers and the masses of the other Turkish people, he said knew the only way to free themselves from the national yoke and from all kinds of social exploitation was the social revolution and the Communist International.

In the name of the Jewish proletariat spoke Frumkina, Mereshin, and Konn, who proposed that the Congress should pass a warm protest against the anti-Semitic persecutions and pogroms which are being carried out herever the bourgeoise and petty bourgeoise "compromising" Governments rule.—Wireless Press "Daily Herald."

A Calcutta message, dated August 24, states :—

The Non-official Committee appointed by the Government to enquire into the causes of high prices of rice and cloth in Bengal, to-day examined the representatives of the British Indian Peoples Association, the Bengal National Chamber and the Bengal Mahajan Sabha. According to witnesses the causes of high prices were due to the lower purchasing power of the rupee, fall in the price of paper money, increased cost of production, difficulty of transport, and profiteering. The remedies suggested were stoppage of profiteering and removing of embargo on the import of Burma rice.

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1920 model 5 seater

Rs. 11,500 nett.

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All Ford parts in stock—
—our low prices will surprise you, let us know what you want,

Mofussil Order accepted.

BRITISH AUTOMOBILE CO.,

—Everything for the Motor—

Hughes Road.— BOMBAY.

Telegrams : "WORSHIP."

S. A. S.

With apologies to the poet of "EXCELSIOR."

The shades of night were falling fast
As through an Indian village passed
A youth who bore mid cheerful cries
A bottle with the strange device,
"S. A. S."

A forehead high, bright eyes beneath
Both confidence in mankind breathe
And like a silver clarion rung
The accents of a foreign tongue,
"S. A. S."

In homes forlorn he saw no light
Of household fires that once were bright
At every door he heard a moan
But one reply he gave each groan,
"S. A. S."

"Oh for a charm!" an old man said,
"Death hovers o'er my daughter's head,
For Fever's jaws are gaping wide."
To which the youthful voice replied,
"S. A. S."

"My child," the mother said, "do rest
Thy feverish head upon my breast."
The maiden while the youth did sip
And took the bottle with a sign,
"S. A. S."

"Beware, O child, thy withered frame!
Beware," said Doubt, "a wizard's game!
Or bid thy parents last good-night."
"Try," cried Faith from heaven's height,
"S. A. S."

At break of day all in a band
The elders of this fever-land
Out to temple for their prayer
Heard on their way the playful air,
"S. A. S."

A damsel by a rippling fount
Her garden fence did early mount
While in her hand she held, the dame,
The bottle with that loved name,
"S. A. S."

There with the golden beams of day
She mingled the music of her lay;
And still in climes both nigh and far
These words drop like a falling star,

SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC CURES ALL FEVERS

SOLD ALL OVER INDIA.

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MADON, SONS & Co.

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Kashmir Novelties.

Seasoned Walnut wood carved furniture in unique designs excellent workmanship. Writing tables, chairs, Tea tables card tables, screens, side boards, dining room sets, Cigar and Cigarette Boxes, Tea Trays, etc.; Also Hall marked Silver ware and interesting Papier Mashie

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HABIBJOO & SONS.

STATE WOOD CARVERS & JEWELLERS

3rd Bridge, Srinagar, KASHMIR.

DR. I. P. ENAD.

Soap-expert of twenty years' standing is now in Bombay. For instructions in manufacturing soap on small and large scale consult him at MANILAL MANSION, Cumballa Road, BOMBAY No. 7.

HIGH COURT

APPELLATE SIDE.

RIGHT OF PRE-EMPTION.

APPLICABILITY TO AGRICULTURAL LAND.

Kalidas Mulji.

vs.

Jagjivan Hirabhai.

(Before the Chief Justice and Justice Fawcett.)

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. V. V. Kalyanpurkar, Joint First Class Subordinate Judge of Surat.

The plaintiff Kalidas sued for a declaration that he was entitled to the right of pre-emption in regard to certain agricultural lands and for the possession of them from the defendants on payment to them of Rs. 2,999. The plaintiff alleged that the land belonged to defendants and to the east thereof was his own land. The defendant No 2 sold his land to defendant No. 1 and that he came to know of the sale on the 19th of March 1916. That as the immediately adjoining neighbour he had the first right to purchase the land.

DEFENDANT'S CONTENTION.

The defendant No. 1 contended that the right of pre-emption did not extend to agricultural lands; that pre-emption did not prevail beyond the city of Surat and was not adopted by the Hindus residing out of the city.

The First Court held that the right of pre-emption fettered the liberty of the subject to sell his property to anyone he liked and worked prejudicially. As observed by Batchelor Jat (p. 366 I. L. R. Bom.. 40) the recognition of pre-emption seemed anomalous and artificial so far as the Hindus were concerned. In this case Batchelor J. observed that the position in Gujarat on this point was not so clear as it was since the earlier decisions had been questioned by Mr. Justice Beaman and Mr. Justice Macleod in Dahyabhai vs. Chunilal (I. L. R. 38 Bom. 183). The court saw no good reason to make a difference between landed and house roperty. For these reasons the court held that the plaintiff had no right of pre-emption with respect to the land in suit whether according to law or to any local custom.

APPELLATE COURT'S HOLDINGS.

The Appellate Court held that it differed from the lower court in thinking that in the application of the customary law of pre-emption there was no difference between house property and agricultural lands. The case of Goverdhandas vs. Prankor did not afford any help to the plaintiff. There was no authoritative decision shown in which the custom of right be said to have been recognized even as regards agricultural land. The burden of proving the existence of the custom of pre-emption even in respect of agricultural lands would therefore be on the party alleging it. In order therefore to give him an opportunity to do so it would be proper to send back the case to the lower court with the following issue "Does plaintiff prove the existence of an ancient and invariable custom of pre-emption among Hindus of the Surat District in respect of agricultural lands."

Against the above order the present appeal was preferred to the High Court.

CHIEF JUSTICE'S JUDGMENT.

The Chief Justice in delivering the judgment observed:—

"The plaintiff sued for a declaration that he was entitled to a right of pre-emption in reference to the plaintiff land which admittedly was agricultural land. In the trial court the 2nd issue was "Has the plaintiff the right of pre-emption with respect to the land in the suit whether according to Law or any Local Custom?" The third issue was "Does defendant show that the right of pre-emption does not extend to or cannot be exercised in respect of agricultural land?" That issue was forwarded on the contention of the defendant's written statement that the right of pre-emption did not extend to agricultural lands. The Trial Court dismissed the suit finding issue 2 and 3 in the negative. In appeal this decree was set aside and the case was remanded for disposal on merits after substituting this issue "Does plaintiff prove the existence of an ancient and invariable custom of pre-emption among Hindus of the Surat District in respect of agricultural lands for the original issues Nos. 2 and 3.

HINDUS AND MAHOMEDAN LAW.

I think it can no longer be doubted that this Court has recognised that Hindus in Surat have adopted the Mahomedan Law of pre-emption by a long established custom with regard to homes. The only cases which have come before the Courts either from the District of Surat or from other Districts of Gujerat have related to houses and it must be certainly an open question whether Hindus have adopted any law which gives a right of pre-emption with regard to agricultural lands. It even seems doubtful from the authorities on Mahomedan Law whether Mahomedans themselves recognised one right of Mahomedans to pre-emption with regard to agricultural lands. However that may be, it is quite possible that even assuming that Mahomedans themselves recognised that righ, Hindus from the District of Surat only recognised that that right as far as they were concerned should be confined to pre-emption of houses and it may well have been considering the uncertainty of Mahomedan Law. They did not adopt any such law by custom with regard to agricultural land. It is certainly not admirably in my opinion to extend any customary law which is in conflict with the personal law of the parties no less than is evidence that such alien law has been adopted and it is certainly desirable and right that the issue set out by the learned Appellate Judge should be tried.

SUIT DISMISSED WITH COSTS.

I think therefore both the appeals fail and should be dismissed with costs.."

Mr. M. H. Mehta appeared for the appellant..

Mr. M. B. Dave appeared for the respondent.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 26TH OF AUGUST, 1920.

BFFORE THE HON. THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON. JUSTICE FAWCETT.

In the Division Court No. 52.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

COMMERCIAL CAUSES

321-19—Malvi M R and Co, Harischandra and Co a firm and ors v Durgadas Brijandhan a firm, Madhowji K and Ch, Part heard.

1331-19—Shroff and Vachha, Badrinarayen Ramprasad a firm v Kuriyamal Banarsidas a firm, Surveyor and Co.

1731-19—Sham M and H, Jamnadas Harackhji and Co a firm v Bai Jamnabai widow.

1700-19—Raghavaya N and Co, Motichand Gomraj a firm v Sumarathi Numperumal Chetti, Dubash and Co.

2422-19—Matu J and M, Baijnath Harnandrai and ors v Cheniram Jasrup a firm, Ragh N and Co.

544-20—Dik M and Co, Ismail J C Valley and Co a firm v Sammlal Premchand and Co a firm.

1392-19—Bhimji and Co, Gulabchand Amritlal a firm v Hiralal Baldeodas, Mulji and Th.

1447-19—Amin and D, Himatlal Dayabhai a firm v Abdul Karim Abdul Gani, M B Chothia.

1421-19—Bhimji and Co, Mathuradas Morarji v Narandas Dwarkadas a firm, Meh D and L.

1422-19—Bhimji and Co, Mathuradas Morarji v Doongersey Chhotalal a firm, Ard H D and Co.

1307-19—Capt and V, Jiwanlal Manilal and Co a firm v Sukhnandan Shantilal and Co a firm, N C Dalal.

579-19—Craigie B and Co, F Garbele and Co a firm v Haji Syedmahomed Kazrani and Co a firm, Little and Co.

826-20—Sham M and H, Manchand Valchand and Co a firm v Gulam Husein Mianji Khatao a firm,

1678-19—Mehta L and Co, Harakhchand Maharaj and Co a firm v Cowasji Framji and Co a firm, Bhai K and G.

637-19—Madh K and Ch, Jethmal Deokaran a firm v Tahilram Girdharlal a firm, Jam R and D.

1039-19—Purnanand and Club, Lalchand Bodhumal a firm v Ishwardas Gorakhram a firm, Jam R and D.

1325-19—N C Dalal, Chandmal Ghanashamdas a firm v Cheniram Jesraj a firm, Ragh N and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

CHAMBER MATTERS FOR DISPOSAL

(IN CHAMBER.)

T and I J Suit 8-20—In Re Vassonji Madhowji deceased, Tyabji D and Co, Pragji Hariani v Monghibai widow, Moti and D.

FOR DECREE CONSENT IN COURT.

T and I J Suit 9-20—In Re Bhalchandra Navintrai Oza deceased, Ard H D and Co, Monghibai widow v Rambhai widow, Malvi M K and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

SHORT CAUSES.

119-20—Mulji and Tha, Champaji Krishnaji a firm v Keshav Ramchandra Naik.

1885-20—Dharamsi and Co, Jamnadas Dwarkadas and Co a firm v Madhavji Bhavan.

LONG CAUSES

398-19—In person, Leo Paul Davis v J D Jones and Co (Bombay) Ltd and anr, Payne and Co.

1127-20—Mulla and M, Ratanji Dorabji v Kisondas Tribhuwandas and anr, Payne and Co. Part heard 18-8-20.

724-20—Shroff and V, Nadirsha Hormasji Bamboat v Wamanrao Bapuji Kirtikar and ors, Daph F and D, Part heard 23-8-20.

SHORT CAUSES.

3706-19—Purshotam and Co, Ranchordas Mathuradas and Co a firm v Thakar Murarji Jeram Naranji, Shroff and V.

LONG CAUSES.

1128-19—Bhai K and G, Sankalchand Maganlal v Maganlal Dulabhbhai Desai, Daph F and D, Part heard 16-8-20.

1108-20—Matubhai J and M, Iswarbhai Jesingbhai v Motilal Kalidas Javeri, Bhai K and G, Part heard 23-8-20.

279-20—Shroff and V, Shrinath Dwarkanath Vainde v Ratilal Chhaganlal, Forbes and Co.

3041-19—Dastur and Co, Popatlal Mulchand and Co a firm v Chabildas Nathubhai a firm, Ardeshir H D and Co.

556-19—Bhai K and G, Bai Champa v Dawoodmahomed and Co a firm, Raghavaya N and Co.

1131-17—Dastur and Co, Jethabhai Hirji v Jethabhai Nursey and ors, Ardeshir H D and Co, Mulla and M, Purnanand and Club, Captain and V.

651-19—Amin and D, Damji Virji a firm v Ranchhordas Purshotam and Co a firm, Craigie B and Co.

1725-18—N C Dalal, Mohanlal Manilal a firm v Ratilal Purshotam Patel, Daph F and D.

3550-17—N C Dalal, Keshavlal Bechardas a firm, Ratilal Purshotam Patel, Daph F and D.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT

In the Division Court No. 46.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

1882-18—Ard H D and Co, Raghavji Laisey & ors v Binodiram Balchand a firm, Tyabji D and Co Part heard.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES

142-19—Purnanand and Club, C Narandas Manilal a firm v Bhimji Hirji and Co a firm, Dik M and Co, Part heard 24-8-20.

1488-19—Mer K and Co, Thakordas Fatehchand a firm v Lowji Hemraj a firm Sham M and H, Part heard 9-8-20.

LONG CAUSES

998-18—In person, Raghowji Mulji Ajam v Kanayalal Mohonlal Desai and ors, G B Pandia.

1708-19—Amin and D, Malamabai widow v Kassambai widow and ors, Bhimji and Co.

937-18—Dubash and Co, Messrs Anraj Bhuraji a firm v Bhagwandas Damaji and ors, Amer and M.

1281-17—Hiralal Th and Co, Ellias Haji Hamed v Ali Mahomed Haji Joonus Haji Moledina, Wadia G and Co.

1971-18—Bhimji and Co, Gunwantrai Suntokram Mehta and ors v Morarji Kallianji a firm, Jam R and D.

1478-18—Bhai K and G, Haji Ebrahim Anshurbhai and ors v Hill Sawyer and Co a firm, Mer K and Co.

1889-19—Ard H D and Co, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Abdul Hussin Mulla Kallimudin, Dastur and Co.

1320-18—Jehangir and S, Dawoodbhai Nurbhai Tinmaker v M Myers and Co.

849-18—M B Chothia, Pandit Harihar Acharya Dikshit v Kersondas Nathu alias Krishna Varma and anr, In person, Ard H D and Co.

2032-19—Mans H M and Co, Purshotam Kanji a firm v Jamnadas Harakhji and Co a firm, Sham M and H.

1316-18—Mulla and M, Hanumanprasad Bogaria v Tricumdas Kallianji, Hiralal Th and Co.

257-19—M B Chothia, Abdul Rehman Abu Bakar v N C Trivedi and Co a firm, Dubash and Co.

1278-19—Jehangir M and S, Dhaibai v Murzban Dhanjisha Avari, Jeh G and E.

1287-19—Jehangir M and S, Dagdooba Rangoola Gatey v Kapurchand Pratap and ors, Matu J and M.

1298-19—N C Dalal, Chhotalal Chunilal v Wadilal Chunilal, Dubash and Co.

1337-19—Bhai K and G, Kokichi Bessho v B Cawasji and Co a firm, Little and Co.

1290-19—Dubash and Co, Pestonji Dadabhoy Padshaw v Soloman Reuben, Patell and Ez.

1303-19—Mer K and Co, Sorabji Jivanji Mistry v Ebrahimji Jafferji Nakra, N C Dalal.

1304-19—Little and Co, Vazir Haji Contractor v Motilal Fulchand, Jeh M and S.

1310-19—Payne and Co, Vithaldas Chaturbhuj a firm v Narandas Jivraj a firm, Purshotam and Co.

1136-19—Shroff and V, Ladha Tricum v The Administrator-General of Bombay, Unwalla P and P.

1546-19—Edg G W and Co, Mirzamal Nevatia a firm v Ganeshlal Sobhagmal a firm, Daph F and D.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR DISMISSAL.

1562-20—Dharamsi and Co, Gangadas Mulji Goradia and ors, Chhaterbhuj Jivandas, Ard H D and Co.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COST ON COMR'S REPORT.

3443-19—Matu J and M, Matubhai Kasanbhai and anr v Anthony Sabastian Pereira and anr, Edg G W and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LUNG CAUSE.

569-20—Little and Co, J S Modi v Need and Co a firm, Shroff and V, Part heard.

REFERENCE.

L A Refer 6-19—J C G Bowen, In Re Government v Nowroji Rustomji Wadia, Wadia G and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

3507-19—Hiralal Th and Co, Dwarkadas Purshotam v Kotiah Ellaya Balrajayya a firm, Ragh N and Co.

1384-20—Mulla and M, Nowroji Cawasji Ayrton and anr v Pirosha Pallonji Arsiwalla, Merwanji K and Co.

FOR HEARING ON COUNTER CLAIM

90-18—Unwalla P and P, Haji Aboo Haji Noor Mahomed Cassum v Abdul Latif Shaikh Hussein, Daphtary F and D.

LONG CAUSES.

692-20—Payne and Co, Sale Mahomed Haji Ahmed Noorathi and anr v Haji Moosa Haji Ibrahim Vahidina, Cap and V.

1833-19—Jamsedji R and D, Shajagjiwan Anandji v Sha Narotam Motichand, Motichand and D.

3357-19—Moti and D, B N Lang v Janoo Hassam a firm, Edg G W and Co.

1838-19—M B Chothia, Shavakshaw Jamshedji Daruwalla v Maneckshaw Pestonji Nanavati, Matu J and M.

1361-19—Mulji and Th, Mahasukhram Purshotam Jani v Pirojbai widow and anr, Matu J and M.

1292-19—Shroff and V, Lakhmia Zalla and Co a firm v Peerbhai Adamji Peerbhai, Ard H D and Co.

1250-19—M V Gokhale, Sonabai alias Ruiher v Bhaichand Maganlal Mehta, Moti and D.

1391-19—Mans H M and Co, Putlabai v Vasudev Narayen Zaoba, Little and Co.

1166-19—G B Pandya, Dhoormal Shivnarayen v Himatmal Vastachand Dalal, Edg G W and Co.

1265-19—Capt and V, Jaffer Mahomed Haji Bachoo Saraye v Mistry Subhan Vazir, Rus and G.

S C Ct 1202 22518-18—Mehta L and Co, Vallabhadas Muljibhai and anr v Anandji Vullabhdas and ors, Kanga and S.

419-17—Tyabji D and Co, Jairam Purshotam and anr v Shamji Devji and ors, Little and Co, Mulla and M.

1498-19—Craigie B and C, Vadilal Chaganlal Shah v Mahomed Ebrahim Gulmahomed and ors, Madh K and Ch. Amer and M.

1957-19—Bhai K and G, Bakubhai Ambalal a firm v Vadilal Motilal Shah and anr N C Dalal.

598-17—Jehangir and S, Bhagirath Manilal v Nathmal Foolchand and anr v Madh K and Ch.

625-19—Sme B and Co, Bai Manibai v Deoji Shamji, Ragh N and Co.

BFOR THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE SETALVAD.

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

1980-20—Patell and Ez, Hasham Mahomed v Kashimra Afasto, Mans H M and Co Part heard.

1741-20—Muljee and Th, Chunilal Balmukundas a firm v Ochavlal Girdharlal Purshotamrai and Co.

1424-20—Purshotamrai and Co, Bhogilal Virchand v Sir JugMohandas Varjiwandas Kt, Mer K and Co.

LONG CAUSES (RENT SUIT.)

165-20—Pandia and Co, Vassanji Curremsi Damji v Narandas Purshotamdas, Bhaishanker K and G.

194-19—Ard H D and Co, Meghji Ravji Devraj v Shavnarayen Baldevdas a firm and anr, Madh K and Ch. Mulla and M.

1331-20—Mer K and Co, Bai Mariambai Mulla Essabhoy v Ardeshir Jehangir, Hiralal Th and Co.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE

In Re Indian Arb Act IX of 1899—Mehta D and L, Shivji Poonja Kothari a firm v Poonjabhai Jasraj and Co a firm, Amarchand and M, As per J O 18-6-20.

1691-19—N C Dalal, Poonjalal Sobhagchand v The B B and C I Railway Co Ltd, Crawford B and Co, As per J O 17-7-20.

LONG CAUSES.

1190-17—Khanderao L and M, Bai Samrathbai widow v Ebrahim Saleji, Khandwalla and Co.

3653-19—Khandvalla and Co, Manilal Dulabhji a firm v Dharsey Devraj and ors, Dikshit M and Co.

1200-20—N C Dalal, Beswesardas Sheiks aria v Tarachand Lalchand, Motichand and D.

1106-20—Captain and V, R S Birla and Co a firm v Ismail Gora, Soonderdas and Co.

1677-18—Merwanji K and Co, Haji Tyab Haji Alli and anr v Bibi Rukhia Sultan widow and ors, Payne and Co.

1136-18—Dubash and Co, Prathuraj Bhugwandas a firm v Padamshi Jetha a firm, Madhowji K and Ch.

2137-18—Dubash and Co, Naginlal Sarupchand a firm v Padamshi Jetha a firm, Madhowji K and Ch.

1934-18—Craigie B and C, Haridas Naranji v Jeshtaram and Co a firm, Payne and Co.

877-19—Soondardas and Co, Amranghji Jethaji a firm v Hansraj Fulchand a firm, Payne and Co.

878-19—Surveyor and Co, Lakhmidas Mulji v Mathuradas Bhawan and Co a firm, Dharamsi and Co.

902-19—Mirza M and M, Narotam Jivatram v Singhji Soonderji and ors, Soondardas and Co.

956-19—Pandia and Co, Sha Harilal Damodardas v Jamshedji Hormusji Patil and ors, Merwanji K and Co, Hiralal Th and Co, N C Dalal.

3703-19—Bhai K and G, Kanji Pradhan a firm N C Dalal.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

POSSESSING REVOLVER WITHOUT LICENSE.

NEGRO'S PLEA OF IGNORANCE OF LAW

At the Esplanade Police Court on Tuesday, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalved Inspector Hurst charged John Gardon, a Negro from the West Indies with possessing a five-chambered American revolver without a license.

Mr. Deshpande, pleader, defended the accused.

It appears that the accused was a messroom boy on board the s.s. Grey Clouds and was recently discharged and paid off and was on his way back home. On Monday evening while he was passing through the Red Gate, Alexandra Docks, a police sepoy searched him on suspicion and the revolver, loaded, was found in his pocket wrapped in a handkerchief.

The accused stated that he purchased the revolver in America where there was no Arms Act and that he did not know that a license was necessary in India. He prayed for an option of a fine.

His worship sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 100 or to suffer six months hardlabour. The revolver was ordered to be confiscated.

DISCHARGED ARMY OFFICER'S LAPSE

CONVICTED OF CHEATING.

Lcopole Brilliant, a young officer, recently discharged from the Army was on Tuesday charged by Inspector Khin at the Esplanade Police Court before Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad with cheating.

Prosecuting Inspector Finan Conducted the prosecution while Mr. Vicaji, Bar-at-Law defended the accused.

Mr. Nath Nadel, manager of Messrs. Leach and Weborny's Military Stores, said on the 24th ultimo accused visited the stores and purchased property worth Rs. 220 for which amount he passed a cheque on the National Bank of India. The cheque was written in the presence of the witness and the accused signed his name as Major Murry. But when it was sent to the Bank for being cashed it was returned with the endorsement "No account". The matter was reported to the police who arrested the accused at Aden on his way home.

A clerk from the Bank said they had no account with any "Major Murry". But he recognised the accused who had an account with the Bank some time ago.

The accused pleaded guilty and threw himself at the mercy of the Court.

Mr. Vicaji pra[illegible]ying for lency said the accused who was a captain in His Majesty's Army was recently discharged. While on active service in East Africa he received wounds and was suffering from shell-shocks hence was not fully responsible for his actions.

His Worship convicted and sentenced the accused to a day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 200 or in default six weeks rigorious imprisonment.

CENTRAL PROVINCES COUNCIL.

VILLAGE PANCHAYAT BILL PASSED.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, Aug 24.

The Central Provinces Council met to-day at 11 a.m. as usual after amendments to the Village Panchayat Bills were disposed off. The bill as amended by the Select Committee was passed. The Hon. Mr. Thakkar while supporting the motion, observed that the bill was not free from defects and was capable of further development. The Hon. the Chief Commissioner, in concluding the debate, remarked that the present Council had prepared good ground for future council and the Minister by the passage of the two important bills, Local Self Government and the Vilage Punchayat. Discussion on the budget then commenced the[illegible]on. Mr. Mahajani in the course of discussion, observed that the industrial school at Akola, water scarcity especially in the Berars, insanitary conditions of roads etc. deserved more attention of the Council. Resolutions were then taken up for discussion.

In reply to a question in the Council yesterday, whether any instructions had been issued to district authorities in connection with the ensuing elections, a copy of those instructions which was laid on the table stated that Government servants, in view of the fact that they are themselves electors could attend political meetings held for selection of candidates or exposition of the policies of such candidates, but they should be passive spectators only and be careful not to express approval or disapproval of speeches or resolutions at the meetings. The Council adjourned till Thursday.

A representation signed by almost all the leading residents, bankers, zemindars, raises and addespeople of Moradabad has been sent to Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, at Simla, praying that no Government support be given to the Central Provinces Tanning and Trading Company which for the purposes of their business slaughter 2,500 animals every

SMALLCAUSES COURT.

MASTER AND SERVANT,

WAGES AND DAMAGES.

Salvador Menezes

vs.

C. Khambhata

(Before His Honour the Additional Judge Mr. J. P. DeQuadros.)

These were a suit and a cross suit. The plaintiff's suit was for recovering the sum of Rs. 100 being his wages as a chauffeur in defendant's service for April and May 1920, at Rs. 50 per month the defendant having wrongfully dismissed him of the 13th of May. The defendant's cross suit was to recover from plaintiff the sum of Rs. 255-12, being the amount of damages caused to defendant's Studebaker car on 28th of April 1920 by plaintiff's misconduct and negligence the damages being assessed on the basis of the French Motor Car Co's bill for repairs done to the car.

The plaintiff's case was that on the 28th of April defendant's car was damaged and in consequence had to be sent to the French Motor Car Co. for repairs, and thereafter plaintiff continued in defendant's service till the 13th of May on which day plaintiff having pressed for payment of his April wages defendant refused to pay the same and dismissed him from service. The plaintiff further stated that subsequently defendant got plaintiff prosecuted in the Bandra Magistrate's Court for criminal breach of trust in respect of his uniforms but the prosecution failed and defendant had to pay to the plaintiff Rs. 25 as compensation for bringing a false and vexatious charge against him.

The defendant's case was that on the 28th of April his motor car got damaged by reason of lack of lubrication due to plaintiff's negligence and thereafter plaintiff did not attend defendant's service. On the 11th of May however at plaintiff's earnest entreaties defendant paid him Rs. 15 and re-employed him as a domestic servant, but the plaintiff again left defendant's service on the 13th of May without notice carrying away the uniform entrusted to him. Therefore plaintiff was not entitled to any wages either for April or May.

JUDGMENT.

The learned judge in the course of his judgment observed that as regards the plaintiff's and the defendant's versions of what happened after the 25th of April, the truth lay between the two accounts. It appeared very unlikely that the chauffeur should have suddenly disappeared after the 25th of April. Considering all the facts of the case the learned judge was of opinion that the plaintiff continued to be in defendant's service after the 25th of April. One of the probabilities of the case His Honour held that the plaintiff was in defendant's service till the 13th of May and that he then left improperly and of his own accord. He therefore allowed plaintiff wages for April less Rs. 15 received by him, and held that plaintiff was not entitled to any wages for May.

Dealing next with the defendant's cross claim for damages the learned judge observed that the defendant's learned counsel having admitted that the last six items in the French Motor Car Co's bill could not be recovered, the Court had only to consider if and to what extent plaintiff was liable in respect of the first item of Rs. 200 being charges for removing the main and big end bearings. On the evidence of Dupuis and Gregore, Chief Engineer and Manager respectively of the French Motor Car Co., the learned judge held that the injury to the main and big bearings was caused by lack of lubrication[illegible] could have been seen at a glance at the gauge on the dash board, and this was obviously within the plaintiff's competence. His Honour had no doubt in holding that it was plaintiff's duty to keep the engine properly oiled, and judging by results, that he failed to do so, he must pay for this negligence, but several things must be considered in mitigation of damages.

The evidence of and for the defendant employer showed that plaintiff was not a mechanic and that even as a driver he was inefficient. This imposed on the employer a duty to exercise greater vigilance and caution than would otherwise be expected of him. Further, the gauge and the dashboard was from its position equally visible to the driver and his master and had it been kept under observation, even cursorily, by the master the accident would not perhaps have happened. Taking these and other circumstances into consideration, the learned judge thought it highly improper that any negligence on the chauffeur's part was alone responsible for such damage will be found elsewhere and that additional reason for such damage will be found elsewhere.

Further making allowance for the fact that the defendant's car had done at least 6,200 miles during the nine months defendant had it and that fact that the elaborate oiling chart supplied by the makers of the car who must be presumed to be the best judges of the needs of the car was more honoured in the breach than in the observance His Honour considered that plaintiff would be sufficiently punished for his negligence which was the proximate cause of the damage if he was mixed in the sum of Rs. 25 and costs. A decree was therefore passed in plaintiff's suit for Rs. 35 and costs and another in defendant's cross suit for Rs. 25 and costs.

Mr. M. S. Noronha appeared for plaintiff.

Mr. Mirza Ali Akbar instructed by Messrs. Crawford Baily and Co. and Mr. M. A. Dotiwalla appeared for the defendant.

SUIT FOR RECOVERY OF LOSS

DECREE FOR THE PLAINTIFF.

(From a Correspondent.)

The Hon. Mr. Justice Kajiji gave judgment in the Suit filed by Messrs. Ebrahim Tazal and Boga Anveri against Nazir Mahomed Palejwalla being the suit No. 183 of 1920.

In this suit the plaintiffs claimed Rs. 2,900 being the loss sustained by them in respect of the transactions relating to 5 shares of Madhavji Mills Ltd., for November and December settlement 1920. The defence was that the defendant had never dealings of any kind whatever with the plaintiffs and that suit was a dishonest attempt to foist false liability upon the defendant. The suit was heard on the 21st and 23rd instant. Mr. Coltman appearing for the plaintiffs and Mr. Jinnah appearing for the defendant. His Lordship decreed the plaintiffs claim in full with costs and observed that he was much impressed with the evidence of the plaintiff Mr. Anveri who was supported by his books of account, contracts and correspondence and who gave his evidence in a straight forward and intelligent manner. He further observed that the defence was wholly false and that the evidence of the defendant and his brother-in-law Abdul Hussin Jivabhai Zaki was wholly false and unreliable and that these two had joined hands in an attempt to deprive the plaintiffs of their lawful claim. His Lordship observed that the defendant's letter of the 13th October 1919 was a clear admission of the plaintiffs' claim and that the defendant's attempt to get rid of that letter by an elaborate explanation not only failed but also showed to what length the defendant was driven into manupulation his defence.

His Lordship after some observations passed a decree for the plaintiffs for full amount with costs.

Dr. BATLIWALA'S MEDICINES.

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POONA RACING SEASON.

FIFTH EXTRA MEETING.

ROUBAIX WINS HARRIS PLATE.

(From Our Racing Correspondent.)

In fine weather and before a very large gathering the 5th Extra Meeting of the Poona racing season was held yesterday. The holiday enabled a large number of people to leave Bombay and many devotees of the sport were seen in the specials for the first time this season. Many Mahomedans were detained at home owing to Id festival, a circumstance that must have saddened many enthusiasts of this sport in that community. There was an attractive card of eight events which provided capital sport throughout.

The programme began with the 2nd Division of the Matheran Plate, a handicap of 1 mile for Arabs in the 2nd Division. With the exception of Zuheir all the candidates on the card started. Benares was installed favourite with Dunbar, Chieftain and Andolis in demand. Benares won from Andolis quite comfortably by three-quarter of a length.

Maiden Palm started a hot favourite in the Bangalore Plate. She beat Steel Blue by three quarter length. Kestrel placed third. This horse will win this season. In the Patiala Plate on the 14th instant, he ran prominently till the home turn. He is evidently improving. Sugar Cane and Black Friar declined. The favourable handicap Maiden Palm got surprised many.

A field of thirteen Arabs started in the 1st Division of the Matheran Plate in which Rose Hill attracted most attention. Dublin, Tai and Balloon also received firm support and many did not neglect Jawad. Shahzada won from Rose Hill by three-quarter of a length and Diamond King a good third. Dublin disappointed considerable following after his smart performance in the Ghorpuri Plate.

The Lansdown Plate of 1½ miles for horses in the 3rd Division provided the sensation of the day when Radium walked in an easy winner from Quarterly. The enormous dividend of Rs. 1532 made the mouths of many water. In this race Mametz started favourite and Checkmate came in for a good deal of support. Laodicea also was well backed but ran nowhere. Radium, who won the race, belongs to Mr. A. M. Fawcett. He is by Radium—Cyme and is 6 years old. He has a splendid English record. He is a black gelding who ran ten times in England in 1919 where he placed 4 times and won twice. Ran twice in Poona this season as recently as on the 6th and 14th instant, when he never gave the slightest idea but he was soon to come out. He is a stayer. In Scotland he won the Cunningham Welter Handicap of 1 mile carrying 8-5, and the Buchanan Handicap of 10 furlongs carrying 8-12. Quarterly, who placed second, is 4 years old. She is by Henry the First—Quarnero. She ran 3 times in England placed once and won once. She won the Doon Welter Plate of 1 mile 5 furlongs carrying 10.11. Mametz the favourite was ridden by P. Ruiz who has just returned from England.

Redspear, Gladiator, Fire Finch and Murmansk declined in the Yerrowda Plate of 5 furlongs for horses in the 2nd Division. In spite of his handicap Brioche was installed a hot favourite, though many equally fancied Crushed Glass. At the 3rd Extra Meeting Brioche beat Eudoxus, the newly imported Australian horse easily. He carried over a stone more yesterday and win on a canter. Crushed Glass is a stone behind this valuable horse. Tagamor shows sign of improvement. It will be remembered that in England he was a good sprinter but he never took kindly to the climate her. it is possible that he may strike form now. Mazboot ran away and did not come under the starters' order, the money on him was refunded.

Great disappointment was felt when it became known that Royal Charter was scratched in the Harris Plate of 1½ miles for horses in the 1st and 2nd Divisions. In spite of the presence of Roubaix, the public imagined that he had this race at his mercy. His connections, in my opinion, were wise in scratching him as the effort might have proved too much for him after his recent performances. Even if he had started he would have never beaten Roubaix who cut the distance on the Poona Course in the record time of 2.7 2/5. Misri Lall who carried 6.12 ran a great race behind Roubaix considering the timing and his class Gadtuna, the newly imported horse of Mr. R. R. S. did not start so did Treddle on whom many had an eye.

Mr. M. Goculdass' success was followed in the next race when Silver Saint, the winner of the Burdwan Cup last year, just beat Red Quill by a short head after a pretty race. This second success of a popular stable gave great satisfaction to many as Mr. Mathuradass is the greatest supporter of the Turf here and he always deserves his success. Though he is one of our busiest business men in Bombay he can always spare time to take a keen interest in his stable as genuine is his sporting spirit and his love of racing. His brilliant Indian jockey, Purtoosingh rode a great race on Silver Saint, the finish between him and Ruiz being the most exciting of the day.

The victory of Hakum in the Hadapsur Plate of 1½ miles for Arabs in the 1st and 2nd Divisions was very popular. In this race Dartmoor declined and Kayid was therefore well thought of though he made no show in the race. Collingwood ran well in spite of his impost and Union Jack secured 3rd place.

I had occasion the otherday to mention that the track shows some dangerous spots as for instance the untrimmed grass to which I referred. Orrell was brought down yesterday owing to a slippery patch that exists a few yards away from the winning post. The poor lad was brought in unconscious. I hope he is not seriously injured..

Details:—

THE MATHERAN PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr H R Badshah's BENARES, 7-5, Lambert 1
Mr Ali bin Talib's ANDOLIS, 8-4, Harrison 2
H H Maharaja of Rajpipla's TIPPERARY, 8-10, Orrel 3
Mrs G E D Langley's DUNBAR, 7-10, Northmore' 4
Did not run:—Zuheir.

The race:—They were sent away to a good start when Asfoor showed the way to Benares, Excelsior and Tipperary, they ran in this order till the 3rd furlong post where Excelsior retired, Andolis then filled up the gap, Benares and Asfoor were abreast in the straight with Andolis and Tipperary close up, Asfoor fell away near the members' stand, Benares then came away an easy winner from Andolis and Tipperary who were fighting for second place, won by 3/4 length, head, head.
Time:—1 min. 53 secs.
Favourite:—Dunbar.
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 65-8; Places Rs. 22, Rs. 42 and Rs. 34.
Trainer:—Syed Mustapha.

THE BANGALORE PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr M Ghorpade's MAIDEN PALM, 9-10, Brown 1
Mr Heath's STEEL BLUE, 7-8, J. J. Meekings 2
Mr Guthrie's KESTREL II, 7-2, Stokes ... 3
Mr Pine's MOUNTAIN APPLE, 7-9, Harrison 4
Did not run:—Sugar Cane and Black Friar.
The race:—Mountain Apple and Maiden Palm were first in their strides, followed by Steel Blue and Kestrel II, this order was unchanged until near home where Mountain Apple was in distress, Maiden Palm then sailed away, pursued by Steel Blue and Kestrel II and though Steel Blue put up a spirited fight, Maiden Palm stayed out to win by 3/4 length, 2 lengths, 2 lengths.
Time:—1 min. 45 4/5 secs.
Favourite:—Maiden Palm.
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 15; Places Rs. 12-8, Rs. 15 and Rs. 39.
Trainer:—Byramjee Rustomjee.

THE MATHERAN PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr Heath's SHAHZADA, 7-11, J Flynn ... 1
Mr M Goculdass' ROSE HILL, 8-10, Huxley 2
Messrs Caesar and Fiski's DIAMOND KING, 7-2, Bullock 3
Messrs Hazamy and Sattar's TANKARD, 7-0, Northmore 4

The race:—Shahzada jumped out of the barrier ahead of Rose Hill and Tankard, Jawad, Diamond King and Dublin formed the second group of leaders, Jawad and Dublin gave up at the turn, Shahzada and Rose Hill then contested the issue and fought a dingdong finish, Shahzada winning in the last few strides by 3/4 length, short head between second and third, 1 length.
Time:—1 min. 54 1/5 secs.
Favourite Rose Hill.
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 89-8; Places Rs. 29, Rs. 16-8 and Rs. 92.
Trainer:—T. Ferguson (Junior).

THE LANSDOWNE PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Mr A M Fawcett's RADIUS, 8-4, Brownlee 1
Mr Newell's QUARTERLY, 7-6, Lambert 2
Mr S D Magrabi's DECORUM, 9-6, Brown 3
Mr T M Thaddeus' MAMETZ, 9-2, Ruiz ... 4
Did not run:—Loch D.

The race:—They started in front of the stands and got away well together when Jacky Firth assumed command from Radius and Rueful, the rest of the field was scattered, Jacky Firth and Radius cracked the pace the whole way, Jacky Firth retired at the 2nd furlong post, Radius then never headed, romped home an easy winner by 1 length, Quarterly gave chase near home, Decorum was 4 lengths away, ½ length.
Time:—2 mins. 38 1/5 secs.
Favourites:—Mametz and Quarterly.
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 1,532-8; Places Rs. 227, Rs. 18 and Rs. 33-8.
Trainer:—Owner.

THE YERROWDA PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Messrs Frank and J N De Souza's BRIOCHE, 8-11, Orell 1
Mr Kelso's CRUSHED GLASS, 8-9, McPherson 2
Mr M Goculdass' TAGAMOR, 8-13, Herbert 3
Mr Clement Vaz's MIMI, 8-5, Cracknell ... 4
Did not run:—Gladiator and Redspear.

The race:—Brioche broke away followed by Tagamor with Crushed Glass and Mimi close on his heels, they came home in the same order, when in the middle of the straight Brioche shook off Crushed Glass and won easily by 2 lengths, Tagamor was a neck behind, 1½ lengths.
Time:—1 min. 2 2/5 secs.
Favourites:—Brioche and Crushed Glass.
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 22; Places Rs. 12-8, Rs. 12-8 and Rs. 18.
Trainer:—D. Greenhalgh (Senior).

THE HARRIS PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Mr M Goculdass' ROUBAIX, 9-8, Huxley 1
Mr T M Thaddeus' MISRI LAL, 6-12, J J Meekings 2
Messrs Hastings and Guthrie's THUNDER, 7-9, Stoke 3
Mr Thaddeus' FIRST FLIER, 9-2, Ruiz ... 4
Did not run:—Gadtuna, Royal Charter and Treddle.

The race:—Cherry and Black cut the pace with Misri Lal, Thunder and Roubaix next in order, when they arrived at the 2nd furlong Roubaix closed on the leaders, Misri Lal and Roubaix entered the straight abreast, the pair making a grand race home, Roubaix splendidly ridden won by 1 length, 4 lengths.
Time:—2 mins. 7 2/5 secs.
Favourites:—Misri Lal and Roubaix.
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 22-8; Places Rs. 17-8, Rs. 14-8 and Rs. 22.
Trainer:—J. Robinson.

THE AYR PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Mr M Goculdass' SILVER SAINT, 8-2, Purtoosingh 1
Mr T M Thaddeus' RED QUILL, 9-0, Ruiz 2
Messrs Hastings and Guthrie's VEILED CERTAINTY, 6-12, Stokes 3
Mr G D Langley's TREDDLE, 8-2, Barnett 4
The race:—Red Quill shot out of the gate with Veiled Certainty following, Silver Saint joined the leader at the 6-furlong post, they maintained this order till the 2nd furlong where Silver Saint joined Red Quill, the pair entered the straight locked up and a most exciting finish resulted in Silver Saint winning by a short head, 2 lengths, ½ length.
Time:—2 mins. 34 3/5 secs.
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 31-8; Places Rs. 19-8, Rs. 21 and Rs. 23-8.
Trainer:—J. Robinson.

THE HADAPSUR PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Mr Ali bin Talib's HAKUM, 7-4, Harrison 1
Mr Mulla Feroz's COLLINGWOOD, 9-12, Stokes 2
H H Maharani of Cooch Behar's UNION JACK, 8-0, Height 3
Mr F M Garda's NIZAM-UL-MULK, 7-13, J R Flynn 4
Did not run:—Dartmoor.

The race:—Union Jack and Nizam-ul-Mulk were first out with Hakum next, Collingwood was also prominent, near home Hakum left the field standing and though Collingwood challenged he won easily by 3 lengths, 1 length, 2½ lengths.
Time:—2 mins. 22 2/5 secs.
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 50-8; Places Rs. 16-8, Rs. 31 and Rs. 43.
Trainer:—Owner.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

HINDU GYMKHANA V. ELEPHINSTONE C. C.

HINDUS WIN AFTER A CLOSE GAME.

The above fixture played on the Hindu Gymkhana ground on Wednesday, resulted in a victory for the home team by 14 runs. The Hindus, who had the first use of the wicket, put out a total of 112 to which the Parsees replied with 98 runs. The play was remarkable for fine bowling on either side which accounted for the low scoring. With only 23 runs on the board for the loss of 7 wickets, the prospect of the Hindu team looked gloomy, the Hindus' batting collapse being due to the splendid bowling by Wacha and Bhapoo. But the partnership between Kantak and Kagal proved productive, both adding 30 runs between themselves for the eighth wicket. Wacha and Bhapoo seemed to have any amount of spin on the ball. After that, Pai and Kantak carried the score to 111, hitting all round the wicket in less than 30 minutes. With Kantak's dismissal and with the total at 112, the Hindu innings came to a close, the last man in adding only one.

The Parsees opened their innings disastrously, losing Elchidana in the first over ere a single run had been scored. "Dolly" Kapadia broke his "duck" by a 2 and that was his only stroke. The following two batsmen were dismissed cheaply. Bhapoo and Mulla, however, stopped the rot that had set in making a fifth wicket stand for 15 runs. Pavri, Nalaseth and Wacha added thirty-two runs, and with the help of Mr. Extras' 9, the Parsee innings closed for 98 runs, the margin of defeat thus being 14.

Scores:—

HINDU GYMKHANA.

Kantak, c Kapadia, b Bhapoo	27
Jai, c Gandhy, b Bhapoo	0
Dalvi, b Bhapoo	0
Wagle, b Wacha	0
Shete, b Wacha	0
Goradia (capt), st Mulla, b Bhapoo	5
Pai, not out	37
Godambe, c Mulla, b Wacha	0
Kharwa, b Wacha	0
Kagal, b Elavia	15
Pilgaonkar, b Wacha	1
Extras	7
Total	112

ELPHINSTONE C. C.

Elchidana, b Waglo	0
Reporter, b Kagal	0
Gandhi, c Godambe, b Wagle	2
Kapadia, b Kagal	2
Mulla, b Wagle	28
Bhapoo, c Kantak, b Wagle	23
Parekh, b Godambe	2
Elavia, b Wagle	0
Pavri, l-b-w, b Wagle	12
Nalaseth, b Kagal	10
Wacha, not out	10
Extras	9
Total	98

YOUNG FRIENDS' UNION C. C. VS. RY INSTITUTE (MANMAD) C. C

The above match was played on Sunday and resulted in a win for the Young Friends' Union Cricket Club by 51 runs. The match was played at Manmad. The scores:—

YOUNG FRIENDS' UNION C. C.

Hate 1, Rane K N 5, Mali A G 3, Pawaskar S K 36, Raghunathrao 6, Nawalkar K S 7, Arwindekar B J 23, Sansare 9, Khambe R D 12, Jayakar Y K (not out) 2, Gharat G K 2, extras 4. Total 110.

RAILWAY INSTITUTE (MANMAD) C. C.

Shanker 7, Corton 15, Murphey 0, Shindoe 5, Bhawoorao 16, Kadam 2, Green 0, Todd 11, Smith 0, Hoogwerf 0, Krishna 2, extra 1. Total 59.

MARATHON AT OLYMPIC GAMES.

DATAR'S PART.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 24.
Recd. 1 a.m. Aug. 26.

Datar of India took part in the Marathon at the Olympic Games, but, apparently, fell out during the first mile. He reappeared at half-way, miles behind but sturdily hanging on. He was not placed among the runners who completed the course.

CROSS COUNTRY RUN RESULTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 23.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Aug. 25.

Antwerp.
Cross Country run.
Nurmy (Finland) 1.
Backman (Sweden) 2.
Lumatamen (Finland) 3.
Time.—27 min. 15 secs.

The official classification now shows that the Indian representative Chagule completed the Marathon course in 2 hours, fifty minutes 45 and two-fifths seconds, being placed nineteenth.

WOMEN'S COLLEGE AT AHMEDABAD.

TO BE OPENED BY DEWAN MANUBHAI

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMADABAD, Aug. 25.

The opening ceremony of the Girls' College of the Gujrat Kelavani Mandal affiliated to Prof. Karve's University, Poona, will be performed and diplomas given to successful candidates at the school leaving examination held by the Mandal by Dewan Manubhai of Baroda in the political conference pandal on the 20th instant.

It has been decided to hold the second session of the All-India Cantonment Association in Poona on the 16th and 17th October. Mr. J. N. Abbott of Jhansi will preside.

REV. DR. SCOTT.

PORTRAIT UNVEILED AT WILSON COLLEGE.

On Wednesday evening the Hon. Sir George Carmichael, unveiled the portrait of the Rev. Dr. R. Scott, at the hall of the Wilson College, in the presence of a large gathering of students and visitors, which was presided over by Mr. K. K. Suntoke.

At the outset Sir George Carmichael referring to the death of Mrs. Mackichan said he was sure the hearts of all present there went with Dr. Mackichan in the saddest bereavement which had befallen him.

The chairman, in requesting Sir George to unveil the portrait said to mark the appreciation of services rendered by Dr. Scott, a movement was started about two years ago when a sum of Rs. 9,000 was collected. Out of that amount as was known to all a purse was presented to Dr. Scott at the time of his departure and out of the remaining balance this portrait was prepared. The interest Dr. Scott took in the welfare of his students especially in forming their character was unequalled.

SIR GEORGE CARMICHAEL'S TRIBUTE

Sir George Carmichael after unveiling the portrait amid cheers paid a glowing tribute to Dr. Scott and in the course of his remarks said:—

"I feel sure that there are among us this evening Wilsonians who could have given us a picture of Dr. Scott drawing on their reminiscences not only of Dr. Scott at work at the college, in the Senate, but also of his opinions, of his habits and characteristics and of the peculiarities which stamped the man. I am sure they could have given us a picture of this outstanding man, who did so great a service to this college and to University education in Bombay.

I have indeed one advantage over Wilsonians. I was born and brought up in the same part of the country as Dr. Scott, we were at the same University in the silver city by the sea. I know whence he derived his great love of literature. I know the country where his heart always turned throughout his long sojourn in India. Even though we were not contemporaries. I was in my fourth year at school when he was taking his degree with honours. I had not gone to college when he arrived in Bombay to begin his life's work. The first time I met him, was at a festal gathering in Bombay. I heard Dr. Scott make a speech, which was out and away the speech of the evening. He was talking to a company of Scotsman of our own country. The magnetism of his eloquence was marvellous. His ideas he spoke the soul of a poet. He spoke with the felicity of phrase and rounded diction of a literary artist. His speech made every one of us feel young again, and brought before the minds of the least imaginative of us bright and tender memories of the scenes and associations of our native land. The maker of that speech was certainly endowed with a wealth of sympathy with poetic imagination. I do not think it could have been made by any one who was not a genius.

I judged from what I saw of Dr. Scott that he was endowed with another quality not unfrequently found in Scotsmen, a considerable strength of sarcasm, kindly sacrasm, I should say, in Dr. Scott's case.

Another of his characteristics was a great love of nature. He loved. I think to be out of doors, communing with nature, in the great open spaces, by the sea and on the hills. This love of nature was acquired in the beautiful country where he lived as a boy, by the woods, and hills, and streams of Glen Livet. In the country the same pleasures were not denied him and when you met him on the hills say, at Walkeshwar, the years seemed to have rolled from his shoulders and he was young again. It is easy to realise how great and good an influence a man of Dr. Scott's outstanding qualities have had on the students who have passed through this college. The memory of him must be a precious possession to the Wilson College and the portrait which I have unveiled will serve as a casket to preserve that memory fresh and green, will serve to maintain clear and unblunted the high traditions he sent up of what is expected of one who has the privilege of calling himself student of the Wilson College.

Prof. Wadia in offering the portrait on behalf of the Memorial Committee, to the College authorities said he knew Dr. Scott more as a friend than as a collegue and could testify to his culture, the culture which was bound to impress upon all who came across him—in the class room and out side the class room Dr. Scott was a man who carried with him all that was worthy of a man.. It was not only his culture and eloquence that so impressed upon his friends, but it was his character that more impressed upon those who came in contact with him.

The Rev. J. McKenzie, Principal of the College in accepting the portrait on behalf of the College authorities, thanked the Memorial Committee, Sir George Carmichael, the Chairman and Prof Wadia.

SWEEPERS' STRIKE.

STILL ON.

The strike of the three thousands Municipal Sweepers' continued till yesterday. They came and collected at the *maidan* as on other days, and remained there till evening in the anticipation of some reply from the authorities, to their representation but none was forthcoming.

It is understood that twelve representatives of the strikers waited upon and lay before the Commissioner their demands and the latter has promised to give a reply to-day.

COLOMBO MARKET.

(From Our Correspondent.)

COLOMBO, Aug. 25.

Three parcels of copra arrived at Grandpass to-day. The highest price paid was hundred five and per candy. In the Fort business was done at hundred five. The total quantities of rubber dealt with at last week's auction sale were as follows:—Offered 826,515 lbs; sold 572,610 lbs.

VICTORIA GARDEN TRAGEDY.

JURY'S VERDICT.

Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner, and a common jury held an inquest on the body of the unknown Hindu who was killed by a lion at the Victoria Gardens on Monday evening.

Doulata Laxuman, the keeper of the lions' cages, said he was cleaning an inner cage when he heard an alarm raised by Abdul Gafur. He went out and saw the deceased in the cage, in which there were two lions. One of the lions had a hold on the throat of the deceased. No one was on duty near the cage He (witness) was off duty at 11 a.m. and a Ramoshi was keeping guard from place to place.

Kaikhoshru Dadabhoy Sukhia, an Overseer in the Gardens, deposed that on receiving information he went to the spot and saw the lions tearing the body of the deceased. After continuous efforts they succeeded in driving the beasts in and bringing out the body of the deceased. He did not know how the deceased came into the cage. On one side of the cage there was a Ramoshi on duty and on the other side there was a Garden watchman all the day. The keeper was off duty between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. The Ramoshi and the watchman had their beats, up to the monkey house and the serpentarium respectively. The keeper remained on duty all day except between 11 and 1. There was a space between the railings through which a man could go on the terrace, but beyond the terrace there were other railings which a man would have to climb to go into the cage.

The jury recorded that the death was caused by the deceased's having been mauled by two lions in a cage in the Victoria Gardens into which the deceased went by climbing over the lions' house and that there was no evidence to show whether the deceased threw himself down or accidentally fell.

The jury further added that in their opinion a stricter watch should be kept near the cages of wild animals in these public gardens for the protection of visitors.

The Coroner held another inquest touching the death of Dinshaw Ardeshir Daruwalla, a clerk, residing at Bazar Gate Street with his father and brothers. The deceased was complaining of pains in the head for some days and did not go to work for two or three days On Tuesday, about 1-30 p.m., on noticing flames coming out of his room, his neighbours went in and found the deceased burnt and dead.

Further enquiries were postponed.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

THE H. B. WARING COMPANY.

It has been said of "The Choice" that it is Alfred Sutro at his best. Certainly we cannot imagine it being better played than it was last night by Mr. Waring's Company. This play recently finished a very lengthy run at Wyndham's Theatre and together with Mr. Pinero's "Passing By" (which by the way the Waring Company produce on Friday) were considered the two outstanding London successes of last season.

Considerable interest has been shown in Bombay in the visit of the Waring Company and from news that has come through from Calcutta and Simla, Bombay theatre-goers were expecting great things and "The Choice" has for its central figure a strong silent man—who has been a tower of strength to Government during the war—but a man who has so to speak hidden his light under a bushel. The war over—his work is not done for he devotes himself to reconstruction reconciling Capital and Labour.

So far he has had no time for women in his life—but he falls in love with a young lady of considerable social position—whose imperious relatives regard John Ingleby Cordways as a very desirable "Catch" rather than "Match." The story circles round the dismissal of an employee by the strong man. The workman has achieved great honors in the war—but unfortunately he has lapses of intemperence. Several times he has been forgiven but finally the strong man dismisses him. Deaf to the pleadings of his brother and Lady Clarissa he will not reinstate the man—and Lady Clarissa breaks off her engagement. There is an inter-plot of the "other man" acting as secretary to the super-man whom Lady Clarissa recognises as a young officer she had nursed and who within many others had made love to her. There are several very strong situations in the play particularly the scenes where Lady Clarissa breaks off her engagement and when the "other man" turns on Clarissa for her heartlessness and some most delightful comedy scenes with the rather outspoken Aunt Jemima. As for the acting we have nothing but the highest praise—in fact as we have said for all round excellence there has hardly been a finer company in Bombay.

Mr. Charles Quartermaine brings to the East a reputation of being one of the leading actors on the English stage and he fully maintained that reputation. As J. Ingleby Cordways the strong man—he had great moments. It is a part that can be made rather objectionable if not very carefully acted. Mr. Quartermaine never once lost the character sacrificing everything for his principles as Lady Clarissa. Miss Jeannetter Sherwin was delightful—at times she was the real "flibberty-jibberty" as she termed herself, but she rose to great heights in her scenes with Cordways and "Dalman." She has a delightfully pleasing style and we prophesy that she will become a great Bombay favourite. She was palpably disappointed at the silence which met her as she first appeared, but then we didn't know her as we ought and this shortcoming is not likely to be repeated.

Mr. Waring had the comparatively minor part of the "other man" Robert Dalman, but as played by him he was absolutely "it." His rendering of the disappointed lover supplanted by the man for whom he had the greatest admiration at the close of the second act was a superb piece of work.

Aunt Jemima—played by Miss Rita Ricardo was a loveable character—bold-outspoken, she sustained her part well. A very clever performance. Miss Alys Rees was simply delightful as Mrs. Cordways—the mother of the strong man—and had a sweetness with her that was delightful and she really looked a mother. Mr. C. Wordby Hulse as the father of Lady Clarissa had some fine moments of comedy and gave us a clever and consistent rendering of the part. Mr. Frederick Annerley as Timothy—the strong man's brother, was splendid and Miss Edith Smith made a pathetic little figure as the dismissed employee's fiancee who pleads for his reinstatement.

The mounting of the play was superb. Mr. Waring has departed from the usual style of scenery and plays entirely in curtains—with a very clever device for doorways and windows, which gives a perfect effect of rooms. (Mr. Waring's patent we believe). In short a real English play delightfully played by English artistes. "The Choice" will be repeated to-night.

One word in closing, late comers made themselves objectionable as usual, one party boldly marched into their seats exactly half an hour after starting. It is strange that so few Indians are found wanting in this respect and show more consideration to all concerned by being punctual.

SALES OF GOLD.

The Deputy Controller of Currency states:—The next two sales of gold, which will be held on the 1st and 14th September, 1920, will be of Standard gold. At these sales the quantity of bullion to be tendered for and the rate should as hitherto be stated in terms of fine gold. Delivery of gold will however be made in Standard gold equivalent to the fine gold applied for and allotted.

No tender for gold below a minimum quantity of 1,000 tolas fine or below a minimum rate of Rs. 15-14-10 per tola fine will be accepted.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-45 p.m.
Farewell entertainment to the Hon. Mr A A. Vishram of E. E. Africa at "Goolshan," Peddar Road, 6-15 p.m.
The Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association, Extraordinary General Meeting, the N. B. Exchange Hall, 1-30 p.m.
Special General Meeting of the Bombay Branch, Royal Asiatic Society, 6 p.m.
Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per steamer Karapara, closes at the G. P. O. at 9 a.m. (Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.)

FRIDAY, August 27.

Municipal Corporation, 3-45 p.m.

SATURDAY, August 28.

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s. s. Karuparu, will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

SUNDAY, August 29.

Meeting of candidates for the examination for the office of the Vakil of the High Court to thank the Hon. the Chief Justice and other Judges of the Bombay High Court and the press, Aryan Education Society's High School, Angre's Wadi, Girgaon Back Road, 5-30 p.m., Mr. K. K. Suntoke to preside.
Mail steamer Kashgar with the mails of the 12th instant expected to arrive at noon.

MAIL NOTICE.

The Mail steamer Kashgar with the outward mails of the 12th instant is expected to arrive in Bombay at noon on Sunday next.
The Mail steamer Kashmir which left Bombay on the 7th instant, arrived Marseilles on Tuesday, the 24th instant.

BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

A special general meeting of the Society will be held to-day at 6 p.m. (S. T.), to consider the recommendations of the Committee of Management.

TATA IRON AND STEEL CO., LTD.

The thirteenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company will be held on Tuesday, the 7th September, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the registered office, Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

SHIKSHANONNATI MANDAL.

Under the auspices of the Shikshanonnati Mandal, a Shikshan fund will be collected on Ganesh day, next month. Volunteers who wish to collect funds are earnestly requested to give in their names to the Hon. Secretary, Mr. L. V. Sathe, Ambewady, Girgaon.

MUSLIMS' PUBLIC MEETING.

A public meeting of Mahomedans of Bombay will be held at Jumma Musjid to-day at 5-40 p.m. to adopt the accounts of the estates of the Dargs of Makhdum Saheb.

LATE SETH KHEMRAJ.

A meeting of the teachers of the Marwadi Vidyalaya was held last week, when the following resolution was passed unanimously:—"This meeting of the Teachers of Marwadi Vidyalaya held under the auspices of their Union, expresses its deep sorrow and profound grief at the sad death of Seth Khemrajji Shrikrishnadasji, one of the founders of this Institution, a great philanthropist, a pioneer of Hindi journalism, who did immense service to the cause of Hindu religion by publishing rare Sanskrit works appreciated not only in this country, but in Germany and America."

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan per s. s. Teesta and Tara via Nagapatam will be closed at the General Post Office at 4-30 p.m. on Wednesday and Monday, the 25th and 30 instant, respectively.
Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s. s. Karuparu, will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. on Saturday next, instead of on the 27th idem. as previously notified. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

ALL-INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE.

The following Bulletin, in connection with the special session has been issued by the Reception Committee:

1. The Special Session of the All-India Muslim League will be held in Calcutta on the 6th and 7th September 1920. The Reception Committee formed in Calcutta have been making the necessary arrangements for the accommodation, comfort and convenience of those who would attend the Session.

2. Members of the All-India Muslim League who would attend the Special Session are requested to communicate to me their intention of doing so at least five days before the meeting, otherwise accommodation cannot be arranged.

3. Accommodation will be arranged for four days, i.e., for the 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th September.

4. The charges for diet will be Rs. 2-8 per head per day.

5. Members are required to bring with them their own beddings, mesquito curtains, etc.

6. Members of the Reception Committee who are not members of the All-India Muslim League will have seats specially reserved for them in the meeting Hall, but will not under the Rules be allowed to take part in the proceedings of the meeting or to vote, if they are not members of the All-India Muslim League.

7. Members of any Provincial Muslim League who are not members of the All-India Muslim League cannot under the Rules take part in the proceedings of the Special Sessions.

The Karachi Indian Merchants' Association and the Bunder and Shippers' Chamber has made a further representation regarding the proposed new system of the working of the Napier Mole wharf.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday August 26, 1920.

DEFENCE OF A TERRORIST

"They have put God and that man into the balance, and weighed them together, and found God too light. That mighty, that weighty, that ponderous God, that blasts a State with a breath, that melts a Church with a look, that moulders a world with a touch"—John Donne, "Eighty Sermons."

The House of Lords' verdict on Dyer is the greatest blunder commited by the Peers of Great Britain in the course of their chequered history. With one stroke they have destroyed the confidence of the people of India, revealed a stupendous lack of humanity and justified the verdict of their own countrymen about their irresponsibility and their recklessness. What England thinks of them we know already. Even "The Times," which is a strong pillar of Toryism, is led to confess that British rule in India "rests no longer, if indeed it ever rested, upon military force": and the "Daily Mail" declares that no policy "of frightfulness could succeed there in the long run, and General Dyer carried out such a policy". Also what the people of Great Britain think of this monstrous verdict has been proclaimed at a hundred meetings in a hundred speeches. But the people of Great Britain are not represented by the Lords. The House of Vested Interests represents no one but the Vested Interests, it represents no one but those who through an accident of birth or position have found themselves the privileged possessors of the reins of power. Is it a wonder that the verdict of the House of Lords was in the truest fox-hunting style? Is it a wonder that it should shock the sentiments of all decent people throughout the world? The case as put forward by Lords Finlay, Sumner, Ampthill and their supporters is not worthy even of a police court argument. We can only conclude that their thoughts were clouded either by racial prejudice or by the desire to teach Indians, demanding justice, that it is not for them, the subject people, to touch a single hair of Dyer's head. British prestige has proved stronger than British justice. Judge of the strength of the case championed by these noble defenders of a notorious terrorist when they solemnly assert that the Jallianwalla Bagh crowd "was out for mischief"; that the crowd was armed with lethal weapons in the shape of "bludgeons shod with iron"; that Dyer had to murder because the murder would affect the course of the Afghan war; that his men would have been massacred if he had not fired; that he averted disorder, rebellion revolt, mutiny, revolution.

These noble gentlemen do not pause for the facts. Dyer himself confesses of the crowd: "I cannot say they had any sticks." It is known now from official records that the crowd was not "out for mischief" but had assembled to protest against all violence! Instead of there being any danger to Dyer and his troops it is admitted by Dyer himself that he could have dispersed the crowd without firing a single shot. When a soldier is entrusted with the power of determining for himself the political policy of a province he is entrusted with a task which no soldier is called upon to meet. When the argument was advanced that Dyer had to look to the effect of his conduct on the whole province with an eye on the Afghan war the reply was given by the Lord Chancellor himself:

"Such decisions had never been committed to soldiers, and it would be an ill day for the Empire if a general called upon to deal with a local situation were to form decisions and act upon them with reference not to local considerations, but to wide political considerations in respect of which he might have very little qualification."

And if any further answer were required from official sources to the farrago of lies uttered with church-warden solemnity it is given by Lord Curzon:

These pleas are only a variant of the claim so frequently made that General Dyer saved the Punjab and saved India. These are very speculative questions. How do we know that he saved the Punjab? How can we be sure that 400 killed and 500, 800 or 1,000 wounded were required in order to save the Punjab? Who can say whether such a toll was necessary as the price of the safety either of the Punjab or of India? As I hear this claim that he saved India I cannot help recalling a famous occasion in our history in which one of the greatest of our Prime Ministers, standing in the City of London to answer the toast that the victor of Trafalgar was the saviour of Europe, remarked, "Europe is not to be saved by any single man. England has saved herself by her exertions, and will, as I trust, save Europe by her example." I profoundly distrust the theory that General Dyer saved the Punjab by his exertions, and I altogether deny that he saved India by his example. . . . . General Dyer's conception of his duty was a wrong conception. We cannot have one rule for the treatment of our fellow subjects in India and another for our fellow-subjects here. No one can read the tale of Jallianwalla Bagh without sentiments of horror and even of shame. If we condone this error, if we endorse the principles on which General Dyer acted, we should lower our reputation in India, lower, the standards of justice and humanity, and debase the currency of our nationed life."

Well, this is the official reply and we take it that since Lord Curzon's plea was rejected British reputation in India and its standards of justice and humanity have been lowered and the currency of British national life debased in the eyes of the world. But we are not concerned much with official replies. We are not concerned much with the cloud of dust that has been raised about Dyer hiding the real issues from the people of both countries.

Dyer was but the creature of a system. There are others who are also creatures of that self-same system—but they escape; and what to us is the most important question of all, the system itself escapes. The Lords, in the words of John Donne, *"have put God and that man into the balance and weighed them together and found God too light."* God is not to be found anywhere in their speeches. The majority who carried the day have abused their authority; they have hit our country below the belt; they have behaved like bullies in defending Dyer and spoken with brutal callousness, for they have put a premium on murder, justified terrorism and defended the butchery and humiliation of the innocent. The Lords are welcome to the verdict that a world sick of hypocrisy and tired of massacre is passing upon their action. But in all this there is no consolation for the people of India. Their liberties are still in jeopardy. Their lives are still in danger before the butchering proclivities of any militarist who chooses to abandon himself to his rage in the sure hope of meeting no worse a fate than Dyer's. We cannot allow this one man to escape with mild censure for the frightful crimes of a system, without demanding full justice. What of those who gave Dyer full power to do as he chose? Some of them are still with us. What of the system itself which gave them all the power to inflict upon our countrymen the most degrading and unmentionable punishments under a travesty of justice and an orgy of terrorism?—The least we demand is that the system should go. It is an obsolete system which at its will is capable of snatching every vestige of liberty, every semblance of right from our countrymen and we say that it should cease to be a menace to our peace. We demand nothing less. We shall be satisfied with nothing less. Let the Dyerites remember that Dyer may have saved the Punjab as an after thought but that he helped well-nigh lost India and let them remember the words of Mr. Winston Churchill uttered in 1919. When he summed up the situation in India:

"If they (the people) ever unite against us and put us in coventry all round, the game would be up. If they could agree to have nothing at all to do with us the whole thing would collapse."

There is yet time but the word has passed now from the Lords and Commoners to the people of Great Britain and the long suffering people of India and it is for them to speak in tones which none should mistake and none gainsay.

THE MENACE OF MANDATE

The "Statesman" and their dupes who fondly imagined that in the year of grace nineteen hundred and twenty "mandates" over millions of human beings could be had for the asking or exchanged as compliments are exchanged among friends, are being sadly disillusioned. The experience of Italy in Albania, of Greece in Thrace and Asia Minor, of France in Syria and of Great Britain in Mesopotamia, has not been of a particularly encouraging nature. So far as Great Britain was concerned she went into the "business" in the land of "oil" with a supreme confidence that it would be a mere walkover for her and that the Arab she had "emancipated" from the tyranny of the "vile Turk" would welcome her with open arms. But Britain is already finding that the "oil" she has been dreaming of is proving as elusive as the mirage of the Mesopotamian desert itself. It is authoritatively stated that already over a hundred million sterling have been expended in the Mesopotamian campaign and yet Britain is no nearer her goal. How long will Britain allow herself to be bled by her "statesmen" in this disastrous manner in pursuit of a chimerical dream? There are signs that at last the nation is waking up to the gravity of the situation and great credit is due to "The Times" for raising an incessant note of warning against the madness of the whole adventure. "The Times" characterises the policy as "inherently wrong, extremely foolish and bound to end in disaster. Col. Lawrence with his intimate knowledge of the Arabs declares that the present British administration in Mesopotamia is "more brutal than the Turkish" and that it is "a disgrace to our own imperial record." And yet, there are "statesmen," at the helm of affairs in Great Britain who want to convince the world that Britain is exercising the mandate in Mesopotamia as "a sacred trust for civilisation," that everything is all right in that land and that it is only a few "cursed agitators" who are creating trouble. If the last two statements are true, how happens it, it may be asked, that over a lakh of troops are deemed necessary to deal with these "agitators" and more are being poured in, regardless of the burdens to the tax-payers in Great Britain and India, to say nothing of the Arabs who are being "hustled" into civilisation in this manner? By the way, why is the veil of secrecy drawn so thickly round the present happenings in that country? We are told that the Anglo-Indian bureaucrat dominates the administration in Mesopotamia. It is no wonder that he should have been able to set aflame the embers of discontent in that country within so short a period from his advent there. The present policy and, in fact, the whole scheme of "mandate", cannot but lead to disaster. The British nation as well as the people of this country should unite their voice to demand that the mad career of the "statesmen", who are plunging both the countries into disaster, should be promptly arrested. The Indian people must declare emphatically through the special session of the Congress that Indian blood and Indian treasure shall no more be wasted on the fields of Mesopotamia.

Notes of the Day.

The Lucerne Manifesto on Russia.

We believe we were alone among our contemporaries in emphasising the importance of a stray sentence cabled by Reuter declaring that the Bolshevists at Minsk were demanding the formation of an armed militia of the Polish proletariat. We wrote on Tuesday that "this stray bit of information deserved better treatment at the hands of Reuter"; that the Bolshevists were demanding a guarantee against unprovoked assaults; that their best guarantee was the armed strength of the Polish proletariat; that it would contain within it the seeds of a Communist revolution and that if the Poles accepted this condition they might as well wash their hands at once of the rule of the barons and the bourgeoisie. The manifesto issued by Mr. Lloyd George and Signor Giolitti from Lucerne confirms the serious nature of the interpretation we placed upon the Russian demand. The two Premiers, having affirmed their desire for the restoration of world-peace, immediately launch into a tirade against the Soviet's terms laid down at Minsk. They are alarmed at the ultimate consequences of the workers arming to form a civil army in Poland. They suspect it to be a fuse for the creation of another Red Revolutionary Army. And they are right, because this is certainly the intention of the Bolshevists. But we are not sure that the imposition of such a condition of peace is "an unwarranted infringement of the liberty, independence and self-respect" of Poland—according to Allied standards. Are there no unwarranted infringements of independence in the Peace Treaty of Versailles? Mr. Lloyd George has a short memory. He has already forgotten, it appears, the table-thumping at Spa, which dictated the numerical strength of the German Army and even the provisions as to its formation. From Spa to Minsk is but a short step in diplomacy.

"A World Crying for Peace."

The Soviet Government in fact is imitating the Allies at every pass in the Polish pourparlers. Mr. Lloyd George laments that the Bolshevists are still continuing their advance and threatens them with a refusal to acknowledge or deal with "the Soviet oligarchy" if in their insistence upon "this sinister proposal," they continue war within Polish territory. But as events have shewn the threat is a mere wooden threat. In the next breath the Premier calls a halt to the policy of conflict and aggression by declaring that "civilisation itself shaken and weakened by five years of incessant warfare is menaced by this prospect." Is it likely that in his desperate desire to save the Pilsudskis and the Grabskis, the henchmen and vassals of the Polish barons, the Premier, fortified by the support of Signor Giolitti, is going to succeed in furthering the cause of peace by threatening to refuse an understanding with Russia? Be it remembered that Russia is the country above every other country, not excluding the Central Powers, which practically holds the key to peace to-day. Be it remembered that the miseries of post-bellum anatagonisms have arisen because of Allied hostility to the Russian Government. It must be clear to every one who is not blinded by the dazzling events of the last two years that the wickedness of the bond-holders, the folly of the militarists, the sycophancy of the politicians in their attitude towards the Soviet Government have created not only a most dangerous situation for world-peace but have given rise to an economic crisis which threatens to overwhelm every recognised system of Government in Europe.

"A Full Recognition of the Liberties of Nations."

Does Mr. Lloyd George mean what he says or is he merely using the catch-phrase of the moment to forget it at his convenience? In the same manifesto the two Premiers proceed to assert that "the world in the East and the West is crying for peace, but it is only obtainable on the basis of the full recognition of the liberties of nations. . . . The British and Italian Governments are therefore united in urging that every effort should be made to bring to a conclusion the existing conditions of strife between nations." We may ignore the fact that France is no party to this manifesto, but we cannot afford to ignore the manifesto or its world-wide importance. Peace cannot go with militarism, domination, exploitation, economic conflict and territorial aggrandisement. Peace can be had only with honesty in International dealings which frankly recognises the right of each nation to rule itself, not in the interests of privileged bureaucrats or the unscrupulous bond[illegible] in the [illegible] of the peoples of the world. Having been forced to face the facts of the situation in Egypt, Mr. Lloyd George, after his pronouncement, cannot fail to face the facts of the situation throughout the British Empire and the territories of the dismembered Turkish Empire. If he sincerely believes that the world in the East and the West can get peace only by the "full recognition of the liberties of nations" then it is time that he descended from the height of beautiful phrases to the dignity of noble deeds. How does Mr. Lloyd George reconcile his brave words with the war against the national aspirations of the Arabs in Syria and Mesopotamia, and against the Turks in Anatolia and Thrace? Although it is the same voice which denies self-determination to Ireland and recommends the Montagu Reform Scheme for India, yet even for John Bunyan's Mr. Facing-Both-Ways there is hope. We would like the mighty scions of the House of Unrelenting Satraps to realise that if Mr. Lloyd George's manifesto has done nothing else, it has at least reminded us of the saying attributed to Theognis: "To the poor and subject man a tongue has been given." In future shall any Indian demand less than what the Prime Minister of Great Britain has demanded for him and for his country in his call to the world for peace and a better understanding?

Lord Sinha and the Scribes.

Because we did not go into ecstasies, along with several of our contemporaries, over the appointment of Lord Sinha, because we objected to the plums in the appointments to Governorships falling to the Civil Service—a wooden and unserviceable institution, according to Mr. Montagu himself—because we thought that the time had come for Indians to supplant the Slys and Craddocks, "New India", which, apparently worships Mr. Montagu, but does not agree with him, which applauds the statesmanship of Sir Reginald and Sir Frank, takes a carping objection to our attitude with the air of a somnolent old man who is sorry that a noisy brat should disturb his happy slumbers. To object to the moderate demands set forth not only in our columns, but by "The Independent", "The Hindu", and "The Leader" is not moderation at all—it is nothing but the objection of a reactionary. We are sorry to disturb the somnolence of our contemporary. But we are not aware that the appointments that have been made, have showered such blessings upon our unregenerate souls that we should go down upon our bended knees in a voluptuous ecstasy of gratefulness. The people of India are sick of half-hearted measures and of what Mrs. Besant once described as the system of giving with the right hand and taking away with the left. Adyar has forgotten that—and much else besides, which relates to the peoples' rights, the bureaucracy's privileges, the antecedents of Lord Sinha, the exploits of Sir Reginald and the *insouciance* of Sir Frank. Of course to Adyar, reaction is blessed so long as it proceeds from the India Office: and there is no greater sacrilege than to challenge its verdict. Whatever "New India" may have to say to the contrary, this attitude of pathetic credulity is nothing new nor is it in any way peculiar to India.

Indian Viceroyalty.

We do not know who the officious gentlemen are who are backing up the claims of Lord Birkenhead—who divested of his ermine is none other than Sir F. E. Smith (or simply "F. E."), the erstwhile firebrand and lieutenant of Sir Edward Carson in his pre-war campaign against Nationalist Ireland—for the Indian Viceroyalty. What precisely the qualifications of this youthful Tory lawyer are for an Indian post are difficult to make out. He has had a very lucrative practice, no doubt, at the bar and has published some books on International Law, but so far as his knowledge of Oriental politics and Oriental peoples is concerned, he has as great a claim to it as the Esquimo. He, indeed, made a fairly good fighting speech against the terrorism of the Dyerites. But that can hardly be a claim. He is, no doubt, one of the favourites of the Party which now dominates the counsels of His Majesty's Government and as such he may be foisted on India, regardless of the propriety of the step from the Indian point of view. The British Government are mistaken if they imagine that at this juncture in India's career, a Tory politician with no knowledge of Indian conditions and aspirations and with ingrained hatred of nationalistic movements, is the right candidate for the post of Viceroy. India's cup of humiliation and disappointment is well-nigh full to the brim. Any additional disregard of her feelings and disappointment of her hopes is bound to have most deplorable consequences. India at this juncture wants a Viceroy who can understand her and enter into her heart. Is Britain really barren of statesmen who can win their way into the heart of India? India would be glad if Lord Hardinge were sent again here. Next to him the country would prefer that Lord Haldane should be Lord Chelmsford's successor. His temperament as well as his profound knowledge of Oriental thought and his proved administrative capacity, admirably fit him for the post.

The Shikarpur Grievance.

We have already referred in these columns to the efforts of a clique of Municipal Councillors of Shikarpur (Sind) to foist on the citizens of that town a scheme for the installation of electric lights and fans by giving a contract for it to a newly-formed electric supply company, of which these very councillors are directors, managing agents and shareholders. The public of Shikarpur is entirely against the scheme, but these directors and shareholders of the company, who have a majority in the Municipal Council, are trying to commit the Municipality to the scheme. The Panchayat of Shikarpur, which includes most of the influential and wealthy Shethias of the city, as well as several public meetings convened specially to consider the scheme, have unanimously condemned it as premature and wasteful. Before the issue of a license the Government of Bombay called upon the Collector to hold a local inquiry with a view to invite objections, if any, to the scheme from the public. The enquiry was held by the Mukhtiarkar, who is a relative of the President of the Municipality in his "kacheri", but we understand it was held in a most irregular way, precluding the tendering of evidence by independent witnesses. The Government of Bombay have been addressed by the Panchayat on this subject and we hope, with all the facts before them, they will see that the clique referred to above are forcing the scheme on an unwilling public in their own self-interests. We cannot imagine that Government would countenance this.

A School Teachr's Complaint.

While, in the nature of the circumstances, it is impossible for us to pronounce any opinion as to the truth of the serious allegations of persecution contained in the letter of Miss Zenabi, municipal school teacher, which we published yesterday, we hope the Schools Committee will institute an immediate and thorough enquiry into the affair and call for a report also from the Superintendent of Schools. If there is the least basis for the story of systematic ill-treatment revealed in the letter, the Schools Committee should not hesitate to take severe notice of the conduct of the teachers found guilty of the molestation. There is a ring of truth in Miss Zenabi's pathetic letter and the allegations she makes against her colleagues, in spite of their extraordinary character, are not incredible, having regard to her peculiarly helpless condition. We hope the Schools Committee will lose no time in instituting a sifting enquiry into the affair and affording the teacher all the protection she needs.

POLISH OFFENSIVE.

BOLSHEVISTS RETREATING.

11,000 PRISONERS CAPTURED IN TWO DAYS.

BATTLE PROCEEDING ON MIDDLE NAREW.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Aug. 24.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Aug 25.

According to the latest reports received in the official circles in London the Polish offensive continues to be strikingly successful. It is estimated that of the twenty-one divisions composing the Soviet Army in Poland six have been destroyed, eight have lost half their strength and the seven remaining are much shattered and worn out.

General Haller's force has established contact with the Polish troopers from Thorn. The Retreat of the Bolshevist forces in this region is cut off. General Pilsudski's Army is meeting with little resistance and he is rounding up the Bolshevist troops still behind his line without trouble. The Bolshevist cavalry leader, Budenny, who made a vigorous attack in the direction of Lemberg with the object of capturing the city has been defeated, twelve miles south of it and is retiring.

According to Reuter's Warsaw correspondent the Bolshevik Army has been caught between the Narew and the Prussian frontier and is trying to extricate itself at the cost of sanguinary sacrifices. Very desperate fighting is occurring in the Mlawa-Soldau district. The Bolshevists losses in prisoners in two days have amounted to 11,000.

The Poles advancing from Warsaw have occupied the whole tract of territory in the bend of the Narew and the Bug and the cavalry has cut the road between Lomza and Bielostock.

The battle proceeding on the Middle Narew will decide the fate of all the Russians between the Narew and the Russian frontier. The Red troops are making isolated counter-attacks but apparently all have been unsuccessful while in the centre the Polish troops are fortifying themselves on the Eastern frontier.

IMMENSE DEFEAT ON RED N. ARMY.

PRZASNYSZ, MLAWA AND SOLDAU CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 24.
Recd. 10-15 p.m. Aug. 25.

To-night's Polish communique reports that after desperate fighting, the Poles have inflicted immense defeat on the Red Northern Army. They have captured Przasnysz, Mlawa and Soldau, northwest of Warsaw, surrounding thus the bulk of the Soviet Fourth Army, whole Third Cavalry Corps, and closing the last avenue of the retreat of the Reds. The extreme right wing of the enemy is fleeing in disorder. Apparently this has finally removed the Red menace, which by crossing the Vistula near Plock, was designed to attack Warsaw from the West.

The communique continues:—"The Polish centre under Marshall Pilsudski continues the northerly advance and has crossed the Narew north of Bialwstock. In this region the Polish cavalry have gained contact with, and have annihilated, heavy artillery group of twenty-two guns destined for bombardment of Warsaw. The cavalry have also intercepted an order from the Soviet instructing the commanders to destroy the artillery batteries and to mount the infantry on horses. This indicates a measure of Red panic.

"The northern demoralisation is now spreading to the southern front. The Reds, who were advancing towards Lemberg have begun to retreat and the Polish pursuers have already reached the line of Bug.

"Prisoners now total 70,00."

POLES' CAPTURE.

63,000 PRISONERS CLAIMED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 24.
Recd. 10-15 p.m. Aug. 25.

Reuter learns authoritatively that the Poles have now captured 63,000 prisoners, which is causing serious embarrassment, also 200 guns.

REVICTUALLING POLAND THROUGH DANZIG.

SGR. GIOLITTI ON ALLIES' UNANIMITY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 23.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Aug. 25.

Lucerne.—Mr. Lloyd George and Sgr. Giolitti received the press representatives. Mr. Lloyd George declared that the means of revictualling Poland through Danzig must be preserved under the Treaty of Versailles.

Sgr. Giolitti said he did not believe there was a single point on which the Allies were not unanimous.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

His Excellency Sir G. Lloyd received the Raja of Mudhol at Government House on Tuesday morning.

Her Excellency Lady Lloyd received H. H. the Lady Aga Khan at Government House on Tuesday morning.

Their Excellencies visited the New English School, Poona, on Tuesday afternoon.

DAMASCUS TRAIN TRAGEDY.

HOW SYRIAN MINISTERS WERE KILLED.

STORY OF AN EYE-WITNESS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Aug. 24.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Aug. 25.

Cairo.—An eyewitness of the attack on the mascus train in which the Syrian Ministers were killed says that two-thousand Bedouin attacked the train at Kherbat-el-Gazala. The Syrian Ministers tried to hide themselves mongst the third class passengers but were discovered by the raiders. They then took refuge in the station buildings which the Bedouin attacked with great fierceness. The eyewitness declares that thirty passengers were killed including three Ministers, a French priest and some soldiers. It is stated that the Ministers' were on a journey to Hauran to conciliate the natives.

SULTAN IN AUDIENCE WITH ALLIES COMMISSIONERS.

RESUMPTION OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 23.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Aug. 25.

Constantinople.—The Sultan received in private audience the French Italian and British High Commissioners thus marking the resumption of diplomatic relations.

LORD CHELMSFORD'S SUCCESSOR

LORD BIRKENHEAD DISCOUNTENANCED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 24.
Recd. 10-15 p.m. Aug. 25.

"The Manchester Guardian" discountenances the suggested appointment of Lord Birkenhead as Lord Chelmsford's successor.

INDIANS AND OLYMPIC SPORTS

NO ATTAINMENTS WORTH MENTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 24.
Recd. 10-15 p.m. Aug. 25.

No Indian athletes attained distinction in the Olympic Sports warranting mention.

INSURANCE RATES FOR BAGDAD.

SHARP ADVANCE OWING TO RECENT DISTURBANCES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 23.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Aug. 25.

There has been sharp advance in the insurance rates to cover the goods for Bagdad against the risk of damage by war and civil disturbances. As much as ten guineas per hundred pounds sterling per month has been asked.

POSITION IN LISBURN WORSE.

LOOTING AND BURNING STILL GOING ON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 24.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Aug. 25.

The position at Lisburn yesterday evening became worse. Further looting and burnings of the Catholic house and shops occurred and the damage is estimated at half a million sterling. The Fire Brigade was unable to cope with the outbreaks. Seventy premises are now in ruins. The Military guarded the Convent and the Chapel but their number was not sufficient to restore order.

SPECIAL CONGRESS.

ANOTHER APPEAL TO "ALL SCHOOLS OF OPINION."

(From Our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, Aug 25.

The Madras Presidency Khilafat Committee, isues an appeal on the eve of the holding the Special Congress at Calcutta. It dwells on the importance of the sessions of the Special Congress, which, it says, is not only to consider the question of Non-Co-operation but that of "ruthless punishment for the delinquents of the Punjab. It ends thus:—

"These factors lead us to anticipate that the Congress will pronounce strongly in favour of Non-Co-operation. But that does not prevent the necessity for Delegates mustering strong and representing all schools of opinion. The Congress is to feel the pulse of the country and declare its temper. Let it have every opportunity of doing this. We would appeal to members of every school of opinion to be there so that national opinion might be well focussed. But we should appeal, in particular, to those of our views to rally in their thousands and show to the country, if further demonstration were necessary, the strength and intesity of our feeling and the justice and righteousness of our cause."

IRISH PEACE CONFERENCE.

600 MODERATES FOREGATHERING IN DUBLIN.

TO BRIDGE GULF BETWEEN CONFLICTING POLICIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 23.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Aug. 25.

Six hundred Moderates representative of the best business and conservative elements throughout Ireland are foregathering in Dublin to-morrow at the Irish Peace Conference to make another attempt to bridge the gulf between the conflicting policies in Ireland. Among the delegates are Sir Stanley Harrington, a member of Lord French's Advisory Council, Lord Athlumney and the Lord Mayor of Belfast and large number of Catholic priests and protestant Clergy. It is anticipated that the outcome of the conference will be another deputation to the Premier demanding a generous form of Home Rule within the Empire.

SEPARATE EXECUTIVE AND JUDICIAL FUNCTIONS.

ALIGARH CITIZENS' DEMANDS.

(From a Correspondent.)

ALIGARH, Aug. 25.

Under the auspecies of the Aligarh Congress Committee a largely attended public meeting, fully representative of Hindus and Mahomedans was held on the 24th instant. Haji Rahim Baksh was voted to the Chair, and the following resolutions were adopted:—

(1)That in view of the misuse of executive powers by Magistrates and its baneful influence on criminal justice, recently brought to light at Aligarh, Bhagalpur, Laletpur and various other places, it is absolutely necessary, in the best interests of the country and the success of the newly introduced Reforms that the Executive and Judicial functions be separated, without further delay. This resolution was proposed by Pandit Sohanlal Gour and seconded by Moulvi Anvarlhuddin Khan. In putting the resolution to the vote on behalf of the president the mover paid a glowing tribute to Mr. R. H. Niblet, Magistrate, First Class, Aligarh for the rare courage, integrity and independence shown by him in discharging his judicial duties in Pandit Basdeoshai Sharma's cases. The resolution was unanimously adopted. (2) The second resolution relating to the question of Non-Co-operation was also paced.

Maulvi Anwar-ul-Unde then in an impassioned speach condemned Government policy of establishing a slaughter house at the public expense at Saugor, and moved that the Government be requested to stop setting up the slaughter house and it wounded public sentiments, and is otherwise undesirable from the economic view point as well, the resolution was adopted.

A BUSINESS MAN'S JOURNAL.

Since the middle of this month a bright little journal has been ushered into existence in this city which bids fair to approach the model of what a business man's journal ought to be. It is named "Cotton and Finance" and makes its advent every Saturday. It is replete with reliable, and up-to-date information and statistics relating to the various commercial and financial movements in the city. The latest issue of the journal has articles on the trade of foreign countries in 1920, the cotton trade, the present situation of the cotton industry on the Continent of Europe, as well as a leader on the project of an amalgamated stock exchange in Bombay, which last would repay perusal by all interested in the fortunes of the two existing stock exchanges. This enterprising journal deserves every success in its career.

BRITISH SENSE OF JUSTICE.

IS IT EXTINCT?

CYLONESE DISAPPOINTED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

COLOMBO, Aug. 24.

Mr. P. R. Senanayaka, another of the Reform deputationists returned to Colombo yesterday morning. He had sad experience in trying to get a Royal Commission to enquire into the Martial Law regime of 1915. As a result of his work in this connection, he has come to the conclusion, "that if Englishmen ever possessed a sense of justice and fairplay they have lost that now to a great extent, They put prestige of race far above any other consideration."

"I am of opinion," he told a Press representative, "stereotyped statements made in public speeches and in writings as an appeal to the sense of British justice is mere talk. We must now recognise that there is no such thing existing and be more frank in our expressing."

Mr. Senanayake attributed the meagreness of Reforms to several causes, but chiefly to the utter indifference of the members of Parliament to things connected with the Colonies. "There is consciousness," he said, "In the mind of the Englishman that there can be no force behind our agitation. They think that it will be mere ask and nothing more. The ordinary Englishman is under the impression that we have not physical force beside us to back us up and that is the cause of the indifference."

Regarding the attitude of the Labour party, he said, "One could hope for better treatment from it if it came into power. "But," he said, "every Englishman once he falls into the official groove is materialist, be he of the Labour party, Conservative or Liberal. If, however, the Labour party comes into power and we bring our demands before they too get this materialistic idea into them, then we can be hopeful.

THE ISSUE.

ASIA VS. EUROPE.

MR. ANDREWS ON E. AFRICAN PROBLEM.

FAREWELL TO HON. MR. A. R. A. VISRAM.

Mr. C. F. Andrews wires from *Santinikitan under date August* 25:

"I desire to send through the "Bombay Chronicle" my farewell to the Hon. Mr. Abdul Rasul Alladina Visram on his departure for East Africa. He carries our warmest and deepest sympathy for his most difficult task as the recognised head of the East African Indian community. The issues are tremendous. Lord Milner's proposals are grossly insulting and humiliating. We cannot, and must not, accept them; but with all quietness and fortitude maintain that Asia cannot be trampled under foot any longer by Europe. The one great issue which the civilised world must face is this: Are western nations permitted to go where they like and mark out even the equatorial Africa as white man's country, while they confine all Asia within one single corner? My deepest affection and sympathy goes with my dear friend Mr. Abdul Rasul Visram in his present mission."

ORSOVA'S PLIGHT

INTENSE HEAT IN RED SEA.

(From Our Correspondent.)

COLOMBO, Aug. 24.

The Oriental, Line steamer Orsova, which put into the Colombo harbour yesterday morning on a voyage from London to Australia, had trouble in the Red Sea. Heat was intense, so much so that fifty-four of the crew and about three hundred passengers were prostrated. Three deaths occurred and things were so bad that the Captain had to enlist help of the first class passengers to attend to the sufferers. Many passengers even on arrival in Colombo were unconscious.

Mr. Theodore, Premier of Queensland was amongst the passengers.

EGYPT'S INDEPENDENCE.

CALCUTTA PRESS COMMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 25.

Referring to Reuter's message regarding the grant of Independance to Egypt, the "Englishman", says:—The argument is bound to be made that if we can give Egypt Independence why should not similar Independance be granted to other Dominions of the Crown. The risks are so grave that we trust Parliament will hesitate before ratifying such a great and perilous surrender.

The "Statesman" observes:—The experiment is being made that will rank either as one of the most prescient or foolhardy enterprises of which history has recorded.

The "Indian Daily News" remarks:—We are glad the Home Government read the index correctly and has been induced to make the necessary concessions.

J. and Sons Press Delhi has deposited the additional security of Rs. 1,000 recently demanded from them under the Press Act.

BAKRI-ID IN BOMBAY.

NO COW SACRIFICE.

A UNIQUE PROCESSION.

The Khilafat Committee reserves to be complimented on its laudable efforts to cement further the bonds of the Hindu-Moslem unity. Yesterday, it succeeded in saving 53 cows which were meant for kurbani in celebrating the Id festival. They were sent over to the Pinjrapole.

THE PROCESSION.

About 60 cows which were thus saved from slaughter were marched in procession yesterday afternoon. Thousands of Hindus and Mahomedans joined in the procession which was unique in the history of Id festival in Bombay. Shouts of *"Gaumatki-jae," "Hindu-Musalmanki jae"* were frequently heard. Some Hindu gentlemen showered flowers on Mr. Khatri and Mahomedan volunteers. The procession passed through Hindu quarters and halted at the Pinjrapole where the cows are to be kept.

GOATS IN PLACE OF COWS.

The number of cows slaughtered for "kurbani" in Bombay was very small. In almost all places goats were substituted for cows. The number of cows slaughtered yesterday for "kurbani" was only one-twen ieth of the number of goats slaughtered.

It is reported that some Hindu gentlemen went round Madanpura appealing their Mahomedan brethren to refrain from killing cows, on Tuesday evening, when they happened to see some cows tied up and meant for "kurbani." The Hindus besought them to save the poor animals from their impending doom, and one Hindu went so far as to suggest to give his life for "Kurbani's" sake if it thus could only save the lives of the animals! This went to the heart of the Mahomedans, and the cows were thus spared the fate.

SCARE-MONGERS' ATTEMPTS FAIL.

The Id festival in Bombay has thus passed quite peacefully. It has thus given one more proof, if proof were needed of the reality and poteney of the Hindu-Moslem unity and has quite believed the hopes of some scare-mongers and evil designers who had been out lately to spread rumours of "serious trouble" over the "kurbani" question in Bombay. They have been foiled in their wicked attempts, as they were bound to be.

AT CALCUTTA.

DAY PASSES OF SMOOTHLY.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 25.

The Bakr-Id festival passed off smoothly to-day, in Calcutta. At Howrah, there was no disturbance, where two days ago some Hindus and Mahomedans were bound down as a breach of peace was apprehended. At the Serampore Mill area where, apprehending disturbances the authorities had posted a strong military force, the celebration of the festival was peaceful.

On account of the Bakri Id holiday the Grain market was closed on Wednesday.

VICEROY'S LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL POSTPONED.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Aug. 25.

Owing to the Id festival the meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council is postponed till Friday morning 27th.

MR. GANDHI AT SALEM.

(From a Correspondent.)

BEZWADA, Aug. 23.

From Mangalore Mahatma Gandhi, Mr. Shaukat Ali and party left for Salem. On almost all stations people in huge numbers came to greet their revered leaders. They arrived at Salem 9-30 p.m., where a grand reception was given. Next morning they were taken in procession to the pandal of the Khilafat Conference where Mr. Shaukat Ali presided. The Mahatmaji made a grand, lucid and convincing speech as usual, impressing upon the audience the necessity of Hindu-Muslim unity. He emphasised that Non-Co-operation was the only remedy to avert the present Islamic calamity. As the party had to leave for Bangalore by 10 a.m., Mr. Shaukat Ali in the course of his short address said that the time for speeches had passed and now we must give proofs that we can practice what we preached. The time for sacrifice has arrived.

MADRAS AND NON-COOPERATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, August 24.

A meeting of the Madras Provincial Congress Committee was held this evening at the Mahajana Sabha Hall, Mr. S. Kasturiranga Iyengar presiding to decide the question of adoption of the non-co-operation programme as laid down by Mr. Gandhi. There was a good deal of discussion for and against. There were two propositions before the meeting, one resolving that the question of the programme of non-cooperation should be settled by the Special Congress and the other confirming the resolution passed by the Madras Provincial Conference at Tinnevelly adopting the progressive stages of non-cooperation put forward by Mr. Gandhi. Both the propositions were voted upon and both of them were lost.

A public meeting was held on the 20th instant in the Mahaluxmi Theatre, Gadag, when Mr. Joseph Baptista delivered a lecture on "Council elections." He exhorted the audience, both Brahmins and non-Brahmins in the Karnatak to make common cause against the bureaucracy and to sink the differences of caste in the interest of the political regeneration of India.

LATEST CABLES.

MESPOT AND EGYPT.

ANOTHER "S. AFRICAN" WAR UNTHINKABLE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Aug. 25.
Recd. 1 a.m., Aug. 26.

"The Times" reviewing the conditions in Mesopotamia expresses astonishment at the disclosure by a correspondent in Teheran that wives and families numbering some hundreds of the Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force are living at Karind on the road to Kermanshah in a notoriously turbulent and one of the most trying climates in the world. "The Times" points out that Karind is entirely cut off from Bagdad and that there is no opportunity of renewing the supplies. The paper says that there has been no small recklessness, since wives were permitted to join their husbands in Kabul, eighty years ago. It also states that the only means of communication that Bagdad now possesses with the outer world is along the Tigris. It contends that if the British exercise mandatory powers in Mesopotamia the British troops ought to furnish the bulk of garrisons.

"TIMES" ON NEW EGYPTIAN POLICY.

"The Times" considers that the new policy in Egypt outlined yesterday, foreshadowing, the withdrawal of garrison from Cairo to the Suez Canal, will necessarily govern the Mesopotamian policy and prepare to withdraw from Bagdad again enters the view. Just as our one military necessity in Egypt is to safeguard the Canal, so in Mesopotamia our one need is to hold the landward gate to the Persian Gulf. "The Times" contends that this means occupation and direct administration of the Basra zone and no more. The idea of conducting another South African war over half of the Middle East is unthinkable.

MESPOT SITUATION BETTER.

A War Office communique states that the reports from Mesopotamia indicate that the situation is somewhat better. The area North-east and north of Bagdad is reported quiet. Action has taken place south of Hillah, where a party of Sikhs, who were covering the construction of block-houses, were attacked by a strong body of tribesmen six times, but the tribesmen were beaten off every time with heavy losses. The assailants' casualties from rifle fire alone exceeded two hundred. Heavy losses were inflicted by our artillery. Our casualties were forty. The construction of block-houses continues. There is no further news from north-west Persia. The examination of the papers captured from the Bolshevik staff officer in the recent action near Mesched discloses the comprehensive scheme for overrunning Persia and capturing Teheran.

OCCUPATION OF DEMASCUS

SIR H. SAMUEL MEETS ARABS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, August 24.
Recd. 1 a.m. Aug. 26.

Since the French occupation of Damascus the principal sheikhs from the territory east of the Jordan have communicated with Sir Herbert Samuel requesting British occupation of their country. Sir Herbert in the course of a tour met a very representative gathering of Arabs. He announced that the French Government had renewed their assurance that they did not wish to interfere with the affairs east of the Jordan. Sir Herbert added, however, that as the French had fully established their influence in Damascus, it would be necessary to separate the district from an administration of Damascus. Describing the nature of British help in the east Jordan districts, Sir Herbert said that it was proposed to establish a separate administration to assist the Arabs to govern themselves through a number of very experienced British political officers who would help the population to organise defence and local police, promote peace and commerce and see that justice was carried out. The population would be consulted regarding expenditure from taxes. There would also be complete freedom of trade in Palestine, but there would be no question of compulsory military service, nor disarmament. The principal instructions to the politicians would be to help the people to govern themselves.

POLISH CREDENTIALS.

BOLSHEVIKS RAISING DIFFICULTIES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WARSAW, Aug. 24.
Recd. 1 a.m. Aug. 26.

A wireless message from Minsk states that the Bolsheviks are raising difficulties regarding the preliminary examination of the Polish credentials. The Soviets appear to be advancing fresh claims including the obligation of the Polish Government to supply arms to 200,000 workmen.

FINAL OF MEN'S HUNDRED METRES SWIMMING.

TO BE RESWUM ON SUNDAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 24.
Recd. 1 a.m. Aug. 26.

The final of men's hundred metres swimming:—

Kahanamoku (America) .....

Time:—60 2/5 seconds. This is a world's record.

The race was ordered to be re-swum on Sunday owing to Herald of Australia being shut in between the Americans, Kealaha and Ross.

H. E. the Governor of Madras and Lady Willingdon will visit Travancore about the third week of October.

AN ADORABLE FIGURE

MR. JAYAKAR'S TRIBUTE TO MR. TILAK.

STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD MEETING

An extraordinary general meeting of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood was held on Sunday morning at the quarters of the Brotherhood for the purpose of expressing its sense of sorrow at the demise of Mr. B. G. Tilak. On the motion of Mr. B. N. Motiwalla, which was seconded by Mr. Hansraj G. Thackersey, Mr. M. R. Jayaker took the presidential chair.

Sir Narayen Chandavarkar, who could not attend the meeting being indisposed, sent the following message to the chairman who read it out to the audience:—

"I regret very much that my state of health prevents me from attending the meeting of the Students' Brotherhood, in honour of the late Mr. Tilak. Now that he is no more with us, we have the whole picture of his life and career before us. Let us take that picture as a whole, and despite our political and other differences, whether sharp or slight, do justice to his simplicity of life, purity of personal character, indomitable spirit, fearlessness, and attachment to the motherland. These virtues in themselves, apart from the weakness, which, like all virtues, they are apt to breed in any earnest man, and especially an ardent political leader who possesses them as the passion of his life, are the precious legacy that he has left to us. So viewing the picture, let us preserve his memory in mourning his loss. Such is my humble message to my fellow members of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood."

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

The chairman then said:—"We have met here this morning to perform a melancholy duty, namely, to offer our humble tribute to the memory of Bal Gangadhar Tilak. The tribute is due, first, as a scholar of deep erudition, keen insight, strong imagination and close research—all practised in an atmosphere of reserve and modesty which should always surround the life of a true scholar. Apart from his political achievement in being the embodiment of the nation's past efforts and the head of its present will and struggle for a free and greater life, this link of scholarship attaches us all to him in sweet and gentle admiration. The scholar's life and achievement are beyond the region of passion or rancour, and the light he sheds on truth by his discoveries and research receive an applause even from minds which do not always accord their approval of his political preaching. To the student world, Bal Gangadhar Tilak must always remain an adorable figure, preaching from the lofty heights of his intellect, to which his vast creative power, his strong and self-reliant national spirit typifying the reawakened mind of India, had raised him. The flexibility of his mind, his vision of future possibilities, his love of freedom and action and his exertion to transmute into a national purpose the wildness of individual effort, are the great achievements he has left behind. In philosophy and archaeology, the boldness of his conceptions are only intelligible to those who knew porsonally his calm, silent and unflinching courage and his unwavering purpose. Behind the roughness of exterior with which he often delighted to surround himself, there existed one of the gentlest and softest of natures, deeply imbued with the reverence and modesty of a truly Indian mind, with almost a sense of personal humiliation at the present subjection of his country. His patriotism was characterized by this feeling of humiliation, leading to an incessant struggle, most painfully carried on, within and without his being to obtain for his countrymen an atmosphere of larger freedom in which their destiny could be worked out in conformity with their national character.

MR. TILAK'S VISION.

If there was any bitterness in his struggle, as some of his critics have said, it was on account of the present subjection of his countrymen, and many of the elements in his political thought and action, which have caused the condemnation of his critics, were in a larger measure the outcome of the extraordinary times in which he was born and the illiberality of the environment with which he found himself surrounded in this country. He saw the country through the halo of her past, her epics and philosophy, as a mighty people who will remain great in spite of their momentary subjection. His unquenchable faith in the inborn greatness of his race and the dignity of their future destiny were largely coloured by his deep study of ancitnt Indian literature. He understood perhaps as few workers of his time did, the real spirit of Indian institutions, condemned beyond their desert. He had convinced himself that, in spite of a contrary appearance, the true democratic spirit was latent in the Indian mind, and he always hoped that our present contact with adversity would revivify that spirit. Perhaps in this, he may have seemed a visionary, but such of us as have devoted any thought, even a tithe of what he had done, to the study of ancient Indian institutions, will agree that Tilak's view was guilty of no exaggeration. This accounts for the seeming extravagance of his political demands, which, at times, bewildered his opponents. His fine capacity for democratic leadership, and his diplomacy which, to some minds, seemed almost Western in its agility, were, however, to his friends the outcome of his truly Indian sensibilities characterized by a dignity of poise, which an unquenchable spirit like his could alone maintain in the midst of the sacrifice and suffering to which he submitted himself.

HIS GOSPEL OF SUFFERING.

Perhaps his greatest service to the cause of his people was that he thought them to [illegible]

ship. In that again his mind was peculiarly Indian. For, as you are aware, in the Hindu scriptures nobody is great unless his life has been filled by voluntary effort, with an adequate measure of suffering. All defects of courage, all weakness, all unwillingness for sacrifice—these have no place in the life of a true leader. Tilak's greatest virtue is that he taught people to associate these spiritual ideals with the materialism of dusty politics. He has gone away at a period which is the most crucial in the history of the country and when the country is passing through most troubled and poignant hours. Questions are raised, which his courage and insight and his knowledge of the Indian character would have helped us to solve. The void he leaves behind will take a long time to fill. But it is perhaps the characteristic virtue of his teachings that men will soon grow up in his mould, though perhaps not in his stature.

THE RESOLUTION.

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla then moved:—

"That this meeting of members of the Students' Brotherhood expresses its deep sense of regret at the lamentable death of the national leader Lokamanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak who died on the 1st of August 1920. Lokamanya Tilak was as remarkable for his simplicity of life and purity of character as for his indomitable spirit and sturdy patriotism which was the all-absorbing passion of his life. His services to his Motherland, great and varied his deep and erudite scholarship, his unquestionable love for his country, engendering a spirit of self-determination and his firm will and courage in undergoing sufferings and self-sacrifices in the service of his country, have commanded the admiration of the student world. His life will ever remain an inspiring example stimulating the spirit of selflessness and service for the cause of the country."

Dr. Dhurandhar seconded the resolution which being supported by Mr. Mawji Gavindji and many others was carried unanimously all standing.

A DISCORDANT NOTE.

The chairman at the end remarked that he noticed that a member of the Brotherhood touched a point in his speech that the meeting was held at the requisition of a few members and many others held back because they had been told that the Students' Brotherhood had nothing to do with political movements. He regretted to have noticed a discordant point at a meeting held to pay tribute to the memory of Mr. B. G. Tilak. If that was their conception of politics, he could not help saying that it was the lowest and meanest conception. He asked: what was not politics for a subject nation. Was not it political to hold a meeting of a few educated men for the purpose of advocating widow-marriage with an ulterior object of the betterment of the nation? It was natural that the students who were the citizens of to-morrow would do their duty to one who was the pioneer of their national re-awakening.

A vote of thanks to the chair terminated the proceedings.

"INDIA'S GREATEST AMBASSADOR."

WILSON COLLEGE STUDENTS' TRIBUTE

A meeting of the Wilson College students to express their heartfelt condolence at the death of the late Lok. Tilak, was held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road, on Monday, at 6 p.m.

The meeting was largely attended by students including a few ladies from the Wilson College.

Mr. Lala, Principal, Marwadi Vidyalaya, as a past Wilsonian, proposed that Mr. D. Chaman Lall do take the chair.

In his preliminary remarks Mr. Lala made it clear to the audience that the meeting was being held on benalf of the Wilsonians outside the College, because their true feelings did not find any proper expression inside the College. The resolution which was sought to be passed at the College meeting was defeated by the students on account of its weak wording. Mr. Lala, therefore, said that he was surprised to see in the "Kesari" a telegram from the Wilson College when no resolution had been passed.

The following resolution was then moved:—"That this meeting held on behalf of the Wilson College students places on record its deep sense of sorrow at the untimely death of the late Lok. Bal Gangadhar Tilak and deplores the irreparable loss that the country has thus sustained. This meeting further urges upon students to follow his noble example for the sake of their Motherland."

It was proposed by Mr. S. A. Dange, seconded by Mr. R. V. Nadkarni and supported by Miss Bhadkamker, Mr. R. P. Mehta and Mr. Gunmaker, and was unanimously passed.

Mr. Dadasahib Karandikar was then requested to address a few words to the students. Addressing the meeting, he said he was glad to see that the spirit among the students was not dead. He showed how the Government of the day was not in touch with the general public, by contrasting the enthusiasm of the students in passing the resolution of condolence with the bureaucratic indifference in disallowing a similar resolution in the Council for want of due notice. Mr. Karandikar advised the students to follow the illustrious example of the late Lok. Tilak and thus show their love of the Lokmanya instead of in mere words.

Mr. D. Chaman Lal, then, addressing the meeting, said he firmly denied that was a political gathering, but, even granting that it was so, no student, he thought, would be worthy of his name who abstained from it. He then referred to Lok. Tilak's work while in England and added that Mr. Justice Darling and the British jury gave a verdict which was a travesty of justice. But, British justice did not prevent the Lokmanya from carrying on the work of placing his country's cause before the world. His great virtue was his great courage. He was the greatest ambassador India had ever sent out beyond her shores.

Mr. Chaman Lall feelingly spoke about his last interview with the late lamented leader, in which they discussed the policy of Non-Co-operation and expressed deep regret at the thought that they would henceforth miss Lok. Tilak's guidance at a most critical time in the history of India.

A second resolution authorising the President to communicate the above resolution to the deceased's family and to the Press, was proposed by Mr. V. D. Sathaye and was passed after it was duly seconded by Mr. D. R. Adarkar.

A vote of thanks proposed by Mr. K. N. Phatak, terminated the proceedings.

COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

The Hon. Sardar Shrinivas C. Moodliar is standing as a candidate for the ensuing elections of the Bombay Legislative Council, under the Reform Scheme on behalf of the Sardars and Inamdars of the Deccan. He represents the Sardars on the present Council.

Owing to the Rule regarding residential qualification, Mr. G. B. Vaidya, editor of the "Hindu Missionary," will seek election to the new Bombay Provincial Council, from Bombay City South, A.C.D. wards, instead of the Kolaba District as previously announced.

PROGRESS OF NON-COOPERATION.

U. P. CONGRESS COMMITTEE ACCEPTS THE CREED.

BOYCOTT OF CONNAUGHT'S VISIT SUGGESTED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 23.

A meeting of the United Provinces Provincial Congress Committee was held at Anand Bhawan. The meeting was largely attended, representatives from many districts being present. There were lengthy discussions and the Committee sat on continuously for six hours. A resolution expressing the deep grief of the Committee at the death of Lokmanya Tilak was passed. The Committee then fixed the 10th and 11th October for the Provincial Conference to be held at Muradabad. The names of Mahatma Gandhi, Mr. C. Vijiaraghavachar and Hakim Ajmal Khan were suggested for the presidentship of the Nagpur Congress. Delegates were elected for the Special Congress at Calcutta and the following resolutions were passed:—

"This Committee is of opinion that the usual method of agitation hitherto followed in this country are wholly insufficient to meet the intolerable situation which has been created by the policy of His Majesty's Government and the Government of India in regard to the Punjab and the Khilafat questions."

"With a view to present to the people a course of peaceful and disciplined action in order to enforce the national will this Committee while heartily approves of the principle of Non-Co-operation with the Government and recommends it to the country for adoption at the greatest sacrifice possible."

ACTIVE STEPS TO BE TAKEN.

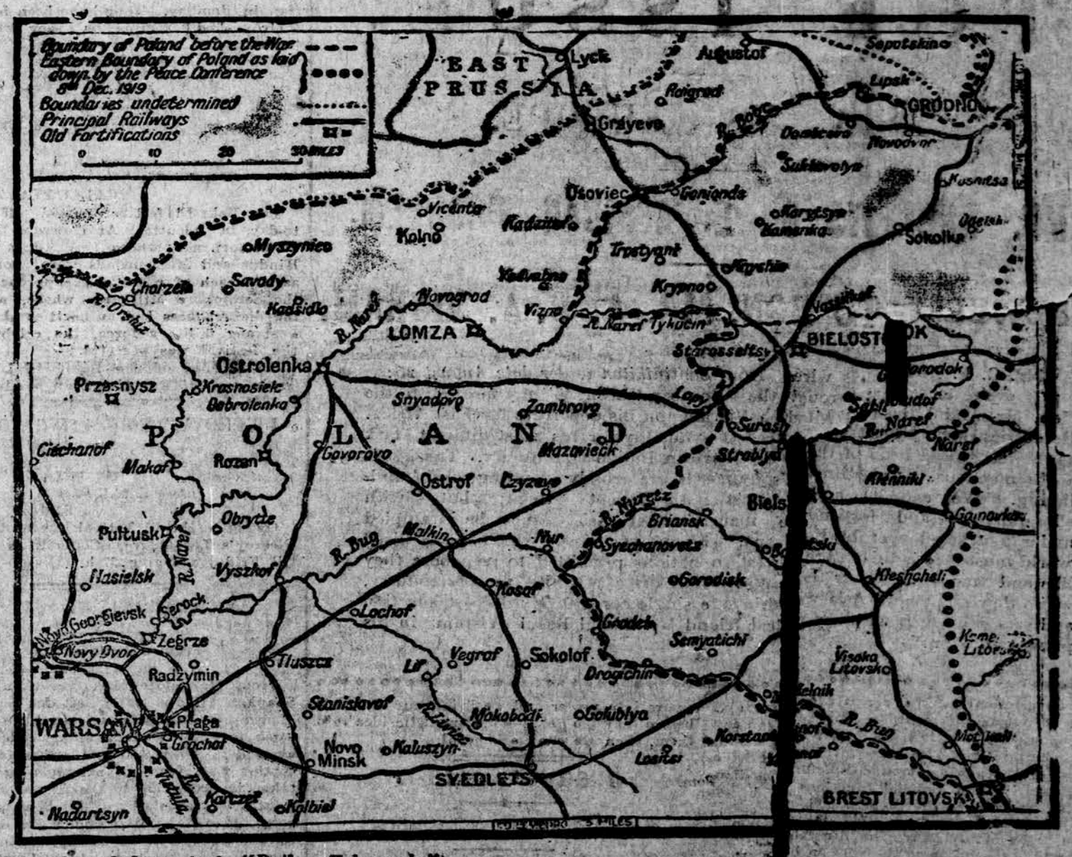
"As a first stage in this policy of Non-Co-operation this Committee suggests that at once the following steps should be taken viz. the giving up of all titles and honorary distinctions conferred by the Government and the refusal to accept any such title of distinction in future; (b) the substitution as far as possible of arbitration in civil and criminal disputes instead of a recourse to Government courts; (c) the promotion of national education by establishing national schools and colleges and gradually withdrawing students from Government institutes; (d) resignations from all honorary seats in public bodies other than those conferred by the suffrage of the people; (e) refusal to participate in Government loans; (f) refusal to participate in any official or semi-official function of levy; (g) boycott of British goods."

"This Committee further approves of the proposed boycott of the new Councils as an important step in the policy of Non-Co-operation."

"This Committee is of opinion that the people should not participate in any welcome to His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught during his forthcoming visit to India or in any other function or festivity which is designed to strengthen the hold of the present Government of India as long as the grievous wrongs under which the country is suffering are not fully remedied."

The Committee rose at 10-30 p.m. sitting [illegible]

THE THREAT TO WARSAW.



With acknowledgments to "Daily Telegraph."

The Poles have removed the Bolshevik threat to Warsaw by cutting the Red Army in half and driving them back towards the north and east. The Poles have recaptured both Bielostok and Brest Litovsk.

INDIAN ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION.

FOURTH CONFERENCE AT ALLAHABAD

Arrangements are already in progress for the Fourth Annual Conference of the Indian Economic Association which is to be held in Allahabad during the four days from December 29th next to January 1st. The University of Allahabad has very kindly offered the use of the Senate Hall and Lecture Rooms for the meetings. The spacious compound of the University with its beautiful trees will form the pleasantest surroundings for the meetings of the Conference.

A Reception Committee is to be formed at an early date and convenient arrangements will be made for members who attend the Conference. Excursions will be arranged to local factories, typical villages, and to places of interest like the Fort. The subjects on which Papers are being invited to be read and discussed at the Conference are the following:—(1) Finance, Banking, Exchange and Prices; (2) Labour questions; (3) The Improvement of the Teaching and Study of Economics in India; (4) Rural Economics: especially rents; the economic status of land revenue, and the relation of rural indebtedness to prices.

Persons desiring to become members of the Association may communicate with the Joint Secretary, Prof. J. C. Coyajee, Presidency College, Calcutta, or with Prof. H. Stanley Jevons, Honorary Local Secretary, the University, Allahabad. The annual subscription is Re. 12. Local residents and students may be admitted as Associates on payment of Rs. 2 to the Honorary Local Secretary. They will be entitled to receive the printed volume of Proceedings of the Conference.

HIJRAT AND KHILAFAT COMMITTEE

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—The Anglo-Indian and the Moderate Press is taking advantage of the alleged reports of Amir Afghanistan's prohibition of further emigration from India, to discredit the Central Khilafat Committee of India and its leaders. The local Anglo-Indian papers are depicting an extremely pitiable plight of the returned Muhajrins and are asking the Central Khilafat Committee to redress it. "New India" in its recent issue of the 20th August, in an editorial, headed "Responsibility?" says:—"We appeal to Moulana Shaukat Ali and the Khilafat Committees, who have led these poor Co-religionists of theirs to this, will-o'-the-wisp of Hijrat, to use the funds they have raised to buy back the lands sold under their impulse, and thus to make good, to some small extent, the misery they have caused."

In the first place, the prohibition orders [illegible] proper arrangements have been made for those who have already emigrated to Afganistan. But apart from this, I ask the journalists of this irresponsible type by what canons of morality is it allowed to attack their political opponents with unfounded charges, simply because they belong to a different school of thought?

Here are the facts. On the first page of the Constitution and Rules of the Central Khilafat Committee of India there are three aims and objects mentioned:—

1. To secure for Turkey a just and honourable Peace, and to obtain a settlement of the Khilafat question, the Jaziratul-Arab and the Holy Places of Islam in strict accordance with the requirements of the Sharist.

2. To secure the fulfilment of the pledges given by the Rt. Hon. Lloyd George in his speech of the 5th January 1918, and of Lord Hardinge to preserve the integrity of the Turkish Empire.

3. With a view to secure the above objects (a) to approach British Ministers, the Viceroy of India and of the British public; (b) to carry on propaganda work both in India and other countries (c) and to take such further steps as may be deemed necessary.

Does any of these include or imply that the Central Khilafat Committee is to manage the Hijrat movement? And I may mention that the Central Khilafat Committee, bound as it was by its constitution, did not go a single step beyond it. There were, I am informed, several letters received in its office to help people, who because of conscientious reasons wanted to emigrate, but poverty was in their way. The Central Khilafat Committee while sympathising with their intentions, had to express its inability, because of its constitution, and, in fact, it was reproached for its neutrality in regard to Hijrat.

Till the 10th of August, the Central Khilafat Committee had nothing to do with the Hijrat. By this time the movement grew so popular and developed such tremendous proportions that the Central Khilifat Committee felt obliged to take the Hijrat in its own hands for its proper control and guidance. Urgent requests were made from all parts of India to do so. By a Resolution passed on the 10th instant, it was decided by the Central Khilafat Committee, to take the charge of the Hijrat movement. The Resolution referred to has taken no practical shape yet, except that a telegram has been sent by Mr. Shaukat Ali to his Excellency the Afghan Envoy at Simla, and notices have been issued through the Press by the Central Khilafat Committee informing the people of its willingness to guide the Hijrat.

These are the facts. I now ask any fair-minded man if the Central Khilafat Committee can, in any way, be held responsible for the movement. All this, however, should not be construed to mean that the Khilafat Leaders have no regard for the Hijrat. This is a religious injunction and they cannot disregard it. But they want to give a fair trial to Non-Co-operation, which is also a religious obligation and under the circumstances more important than Hijrat. I should not be misunderstood. I do not oppose Hijrat but what I certainly object to is the conspiracy in certain quarters to discredit the Central Khilafat Committee and its Leaders on totally baseless allegations.—Yours, etc.,

BASHIR MOHD. KHAN.

Bombay, August 24.

LORD SINHA'S GOVERNORSHIP.

"AN ANTI-CLIMAX."

(By A. Rangaswami Iyengar, Editor, "Swadeshimitran.")

Appointments are falling so thick on the Montagu Moderates and the Montagu ites in the Indian Services that one is loth to strike a discordant note in the self-congratulations of this tribe of Indian politicians. Whether any and if so which of the Indian Executive Councillorships in the provinces will go to such of them as remain to be provided for is more than I can say. But for all the profusion with which new Governor's provinces and posts are created, there will yet remain a residium that have to seek in the Ministerships the reward of their virtue and it involves unfortunately the preliminary difficulty of their getting elected to one or other of the seats in the Legislative Councils by the votes of the masses. That is, at any rate, one among other reasons which explains the anxiety of Moderate candidates to call themselves Congressmen and to confuse the electors as to the essential distinction between them that deserted the Congress in search of these loaves and fishes of office—no doubt 'bona fide' believing it to be of advantage to the country—and those who have steadily stood by the mandates of the Congress in the most critical period of the country's history. The overwhelming verdict of the country in favour of the latter should, therefore, on no account be allowed to be tampered with, whether as a bye-product of non-cooperation ensuring for the benefit of the Moderates or as a result of erroneous notions of personal abilities or fitness of candidates apart from the policies acceptable to the country. For it to this profusion of patronage, present and prospective in the Executive Government, we allow by loose political thought or instinct, a profusion of Moderate legislative councillors, the combination would well-nigh be hardly less impervious than the old bureaucratic citadel. As against this danger, the Congress has the sole remedy of the vote and I, therefore, trust the importance of having as large a number of Nationalist Congressmen in the Council as possible will no longer be misunderstood.

But speaking of the personal aspect of Lord Sinha's Governorship, I wish, while felicitating him, to point out that his acceptance of an inferior Governorship is neither just to himself nor to his countrymen. The Government of India Statute as revised by the Reform Act is, no doubt, cumbrous, but careful readers will not omit to notice, that though the Lieutenant-Governorships have been (except in Burma) re-named Governorships, the old Governorships of Bengal, Bombay and Madras are still styled the Presidency Governorships as against the Provincial Governorships of the other provinces. The former carry a higher and the latter a lower salary: The former are conferred by His Majesty under the Royal Sign Manual, the latter are made on the recommendation of the Viceroy, i.e., as at present, the former are political appointments given to eminent politicians from England either belonging to the Upper or the Lower House of Parliament; the latter are in the nature of stipendiary appointments usually reserved for Servicemen. Can it be denied that Lord Sinha eminently belongs to the former category and that being a Privy Councillor of His Majesty, present Under-Secretary of State and a Peer of the Realm, his appointment to the Governorship on the recommendation of the Governor-General over whom in the Lords he exercised delegated superintendence, direction and control, is in the nature of an anti-climax? But the unkindest cut of all is that even among the recommended Governors, he is not to be the first in status or salary; Sir Harcourt Butler, who was a Secretary when he was in the Executive Council, as Governor of the United Provinces will draw Rs. 1,38,000 per annum, whereas he will come next with the Governor of the Punjab, with a salary Rs. 109,000. Lord Sinha, no doubt, has made greater pecuniary sacrifices before. But surely he need not sacrifice his status, for that, as an Indian, he holds in trust for his country—as against junior Civilian officers.

PROPOSED SLAUGHTER-HOUSE AT RATONA.

CALCUTTA CITIZENS' PROTEST.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 25.

A public meeting under the presidency of Sir Austosh Chaudhuri was held last evening in Calcutta to protest against the establishment of a tanning company at Ratona in the Central Provinces. A large number of moderate and nationalist leaders took part in the proceedings. Resolutions were adopted expressing consternations at the formation of the company to slaughter one thousand cows every working day, protesting against the action of the local Government in helping the erection of such slaughter house offending religious sentiments of Hindus, and urging the Government to desist from giving any such assistance.

UNPAID DONATION.

COMPROMISE ARRIVED AT.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, August 23.

It was reported already that a rather novel suit had been instituted by the Faridpur Rajendra College Council against a local zemindar claiming Rs 1560 as unpaid balance of his promised contribution of two thousand rupees towards the college funds. A compromise has been now effected between the parties and it was field yesterday in the court. The terms of compromise are as follows. The defendant has paid Rs. 1560 to the college council and the council agrees to expend Rs 700 for liquidation of its debts and the balance of Rs 860 will be deposited in a local bank. The interest being spent for a free studentship to be awarded every alternate year and to be called after the name of the donor.

INDIA'S CATTLE-WEALTH.

STOPPAGE OF EXPORT AND SLAUGHTER URGED.

PROTEST AGAINST PROPOSED SLAUGHTER-HOUSE AT RATONA.

BOMBAY CITIZENS' MEETING.

A mass meeting of the citizens of Bombay was held on Tuesday at the Gaiety Theatre to protest against the proposed erection of a slaughter house at Ratona and the export and slaughter of useful cattle. The Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas presided.

There was a very large and representative audience present and the entire theatre was packed to its utmost capacity. Javeri Bazar, the Share Bazars and the Cotton market were closed in the afternoon in connection with the meeting.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

The president said:—

The amount of energy spent by cattle in agricultural operations all over India is estimated at 5 millions horse-power. With the extension of the area under cultivation either the numerical strength of cattle ought to increase pro rata, or the capacity of cattle to work ought to increase. Of the former we have unfortunately proof in the other direction, as far as many provinces of India are concerned. Of the latter, it is generally admitted, that the quality and stamina of the cattle of India are steady deteriorting.

(2) Preservation and improvement in breed of cattle is a duty of the State.

(3) This duty has been very superficially attended to till now. The number of good cattle breeding centres improvised by the State so far was almost insignificant. On the other hand a good deal comparatively has till now been done for horse breeding, presumably owing to use of horses in the army.

(4) Where there has been neglect in this direction, there has been no check on cattle slaughter. Even in houses licensed by municipalities or by Government in Military limits no restrictions have been put on slaughter of young and useful milch or plough cattle.

On referring to my question No. 2 at the last Council Meeting it will be seen no record is kept of and therefore presumably no check is exercised as regards the age at which cattle are slaughtered in important slaughter houses.

(5) The hide, bonemeal etc. are being freely exported. The obvious inference and a justified one too, is that the greater the demand for hides and skins the greater and freer the slaughter activities in India. The result can only be a steady reduction in the number of cattle. A system is wanted of licensing for exports of hides, skin, bone and etc, so that the cattle stock of the country may not be reduced beyond a cerain point or figure viz. the normal death rate amongst cattle plus the minimum number of cattle absolutely required to be slaughtered for food purposes in the country.

When one should have thought it high time for Government to organise a check in the direction named above, the news of an additional up-to-date slaughter house to slaughter 2,00,000 animals a year at Ratona, would naturally exasperate the country.

(6) Sentiment aside, whilst no one need object to anything that will tend to utilise all the bye products of the material available by slaughter of an animal, it is our duty to object to any step that may be taken to encourage or increase the existing slaughter of animals. We require (1) strong, well thought out and thorough going checks on cattle destruction and (2) effective and extensive measures for keeping up the good breed of milch and agricultural cattle. Both of these are absent, and istead of devising these we see on the ground or rather excuse of industrialism, valuable concessions given away to a private concern for the purpose of destruction of cattle. Nothing could be more objectionable and the public may well protest against this.

(7) It is contended that if old and useless cattle were not slaughtered as at present there would not be grazing enough for cattle and they would all be illfed. It leads to the question of fodder and pasture for cattle. With the extention of land under cultivation, it is natural that there should be diminution of pasture land, at any rate conveniently situated pasture land. The increase in the area of land under crops either food crop or cotton crop is not to be deplored at all. What, however, is to be deplored is that, when the usual pasture land was diverted for agriculture, Government did not consider the question of deficiency of pasture land for the usual cattle of the areas concerned. If they had looked at it from this point of view, it would have been easy to arrange something by which fodder could have been available in that area for a small payment. But things were left to themselves to drift.

The question of fodder storage is one on which I could speak to you for hours. When I suggested this in 1912, Lord Sydenham's Government referred my preliminary notes to the three Commissioners of the Presidency. The suggestion of storage fodder by the State for use in famine years was looked upon as impracticable and unbusinesslike. Since then the great war absolutely took the attention of Government away from this question. But the requirements of the Military have convinced all now that fodder storage by the State is feasible and would be remunerative under proper administration. The large quantities of useful fodder exported from India from 1914 and onwards are a convincing proof of India's capacity to provide all the fodder required for areas where the cultivator either carelessly or out of greed does not grow fodder and grows what are called money crops. If the Government could improvise extensive fodder operations for military needs, is there any reasons why they should not do the same for the country's cattle or for relief of the famine stricken areas of some of the Presidencies in India.

EXPORT OF CATTLE.

Export of cattle:—Public opinion in this case has already been sufficiently vocal. There is no doubt that the cattle that are taken away to foreign countries are always cattle of the best varieties, in fact at some places extremely high rates have been reported to have been paid. Whilst admitting that such high rates for good cattle should be an incentive to cattle breeding generally, I feel that I am safe in asserting that no useful purpose has till now been brought to our notice as having been served by allowing the invasion of foreigners on the best cattle of the country. Whilst nobody would venture to do any thing that would directly or indirectly mean a lesser return to the cultivator or his crop or his belongings, it certainly would be bad policy to allow facility or even to tolerate export of select cattle when it is admited with out contradiction that the average cattle conditions of the country are slowly but steadily deteriorating.

In view of all such various complicated questions that arise in connection with cattle viz.: storage of fodder, breeding of cattle, starting of veterinary dispensaries in rural areas to prevent cattle disease, the question of milk supply and generally the question of the up-keep of the cattle wealth, I venture to suggest that the Government of India move the Secretary of State to forthwith appoint a special Committee of experts to examine the whole question as connected with the cattle of India and to report on the same.

WANTED A ROYAL COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY.

When you add to these economic considerations the extremely great importance of sentiment in India as connected with "Ahinsa" by the Jain population and with the sanctity of the cow as believed in by the whole of the Hindu population throughout the length and breadth of India, it would be only right if His Majesty the King Emperor was pleased to appoint a Royal Commission with special injunctions to put before His Majesty well-considered recommendations, which would permit of respect by the State for the universal sentiment of Indians as mentioned above.

I am further emboldened to make this suggestion by the very wise and far-sighted resolve of the Moslems of India to join in the theory of *no-cow-killing* as recently manifested at several public meetings and by the foremost Mahomedan Indian Prince H. E. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad. The British troops in India require beef and the Government have to provide it. The best beef is said to be produced in Australia. I have no hesitation in saying that nobody would mind the Indian Exchequer bearing a little extra cost that may be involved in supplying this want of British troops by importation from Australia.

The question of high prices of milk and ghee has been before the public and the Government for some time now. It is difficult to assert what percentage of the present high prices of these articles is due to the world-wide wave of high prices and what percentage can be allocated to the lower quality of our milch cattle and the decreasing number of same. The Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay in 1915 considered measures of improvement of milk supply in large cities and submitted a useful report. Government's action on that Committee report has been to the effect that:

> "Having regard to the existing financial stringency and to the necessity of subjecting the report to public criticism, Government do not propose to pass any general orders on the Committee's recommendations."

This practically means that the report of the Committee has been pigeon holed. There has been a great out-cry lately in our Presidency regarding the work of dairies especially in Gujarat. There are 28 dairies in Guiarat and 60 creameries. The annual exports from these go into a million pounds of butter and about one lakh pounds of milk powder. The popular out-cry against these dairies has been very decisive. The Commission suggested by me above could well and exhaustively report on the scope and utility of such institutions.

I do not wish to minimise or overlook the important work carried out by Government at some important cattle farms, but my sore complaint is against the very small area which such important work has covered. In the Bombay Presidency for instance there has been a special Officer appointed to look after cattle breeding operations only lately, and after all what and how much work can one officer do in a Presidency covering the area of the Bombay Presidency.

Whilst criticising Government I would like to say a few words to my Hindu brethren who have by religious instincts been giving vast amounts of money for Pinjrapoles and Gaurakshak purposes. I happen to be connected with some of the most important of these bodies, I may claim to know a good deal of many of these bodies, and I would venture to say without fear of contradiction that the administration of Pinjrapoles and Gaurakshak bodies till now has been on most conservative lines affording very little relief to cattle, and doing practically next to nothing in the direction of improving or preserving the breed of cattle. The chief reason of this is that in some cases there are vested interests which will not allow of work on most desirable lines. In other cases ignorance of false economy is at the bottom of the temptation to stick to conservative methods. I would like to impress upon the Hindu community that it is very necessary for them to work their Ahinsa institutions on more enlightened lines. I would suggest to the energetic and enthusiastic office-bearers of the Bombay Humanitarian League the desirability of their trying either by persuasion or by creating a public opinion to institute an examination of the accounts and work of all Pinjrapoles and Gaushalas in India. This can be done by collecting annual reports of these institutions wherever printed and wherever such reports may not be printed by getting such reports to be printed for the information of the charitable public. There has been a certain prejudice lurking in the minds of the administrators of certain institutions regarding the bona-fides of Government towards their sentiments. It is absolutely necessary that Government should by a clear announcement of their policy regarding cattle preservation generally dispel this lurking suspicion. The manner in which Hindoo charitable money is being spent after cattle preservation at present may almost be styled as being most wasteful inasmuch as the practical results of such work are next to nil. I would earnestly appeal to all keen on the betterment of the condition of the cattle in India to co-operate with Government and I would strongly impress on the Government of India the great desirability of stopping all action at multiplication of slaughter houses and venture to hope that if economic condition of India as regards its deteriorating cattle wealth, and the great attachment of Indians generally to animal life be brought to the notice of His Majesty in correct proportions, His Majesty would not delay the appointment of a Royal Commission to go thoroughly into this grave and serious question.

The Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya moved:—

"That in view of the uncontrolled slaughter and unchecked export of useful cattle and want of adequate pasture-ground and fodder in the existing depleted and deteriorated condition of the cattle-wealth of the country and the consequent scarcity of the supply of milk and its by-products, this meeting of the citizens of Bombay strongly urges upon the Government of India and the Provincial Governments the necessity of—(a) of prohibiting the export and slaughter of useful cattle and (b) of arranging for provision of adequate pasture-grounds through the different Municipalities and District Boards throughout India and keeping a large reserve stock of and affording transport facilities for fodder, in case of emergency."

Pandit Malaviya said the Chairman had said all what was to be said. But the subject was such an important one that he could not help speaking a few words in commending the resolution for their acceptance. He said India is an ancient country. When Europe did not get the light of civilisation India was at the height of it. Indian civilisation from the time of the Vedas have been teaching that non-destruction was the highest religion. The organisers of Vaishnavism, Jainism and Buddhism all accepted it as the highest doctrine.

The country from which our present rulers came is a cold one. So they had to accustom themselves to eating animal food for the preservation of life. But they forget that India is a tropical country and that the milk and ghee is the substantial food of the people of this country. They forget that the people of India quench their thirst with milk and not with wine. They do not bear in mind that this is the country where Chandra Gupta, Asoka and many other monarchs created thousands of hospitals and spent a large part of the revenue for the protection of useful animals. The speaker therefore asked the audience to pray to God that our rulers might come to their senses and stop the continuation of that mistake; so that they might appreciate that this is an agricultural country and that cattle is the chief wealth of the people of this country.

Continuing the speaker said that the last European war was the outcome of European liquor and of animal slaughter. As punishment of the European sins of slaughtering innocent beasts, thousands of them have been slaughtered in the last war. Now the Indians must convince their rulers that Indians worship the cow as a god-dess and love her as a mother. Now it was the duty of the Hindus and Mahomedans to try to protect and preserve the cattle, which is the chief wealth of their country.

There was a time when Indians lived for more than 140 years while now was the time when few Indians lived above the age of 40. And it was due to the want of milk and other substantial diets which are made of milk. The cow was essential for the life and health of the Indians and therefore it was a sheer injustice that the Government exported them.

The speaker regretted that Sir Frank Sly did not understand the sentiment of the Indians nor did he consult their opinion. For the satisfaction of foreigners he has given such a great shock to the people of the country.

At the conclusion the speaker suggested that the people should first appeal to the Indian Government and the provincial Governments and if their appeal was not given a hearing, they should start companies to purchase all the cattle of the country and if they did so, he was sure that the proposed Tanning and Trading Company of Central Provinces was bound to fail.

Mr. J. B. Petit, seconding the resolution said:—The resolution touched all the Indian communities and he echoed the sentiment of the whole Parsee community.

Messrs. Lallubhai Jhaveri and Mavji Govindji further supported the resolution.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

GOVERNMENT'S "LAISSEZ FAIRE." POLICY.

Mr. Joseph Baptista moved:—

"That this meeting of the citizens of Bombay views with grave apprehension the effects of the *laissez faire* policy of the Government of India in connection with the cattle-wealth of the country and protests against the proposed erection of a large slaughter-house at Ratona (near Saugor C. P.) providing extraordinary facilities to the promoters of the Central Provinces Tanning and Trading Company Ltd., for carrying on the jerked-meat trade and obtaining well-flayed fresh hides for tanning. This meeting earnestly appeals to the Government of India and the Central Provinces Government to cancel the lease between the C. P. Government and the said company and to stop the erection of any such slaughter house and also the indiscriminate slaughter of cattle for trade purposes."

Mr. Baptista said he was pained to hear Government were advancing about 40 lakhs of rupees to erect a slaughter house against the strong protest of the people. Sir Frank Sly was frank as well as sly. He was undertaking a humanitarian bit of business at the cost of people, whose watchword of life had been humanity. This was not the time when Government could ignore the fact that the cow was held sacred by Indians, that Europeans could do without beef, and that Hindus were ready to sacrifice their own lives to save a cow. If the Government intended to make the proposed Company flourishing, it would flourish at the cost of the cultivator who wanted cattle for cultivation, at the cost of the sick and invalid who wanted milk and ghee and at the cost of the mothers who wanted milk for their infants.

Mr. Ahmed Sidick Khatri seconded the resolution which was supported by Messrs. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, J. M. Moore and Chhaganlal P. Nanavaty, and was carried unanimously.

COMPANY TO PROTECT CATTLE.

The Hon. Pandit M. M. Malaviya then moved that a committee be appointed to start a company with a capital of one crore of rupees for the purpose of protecting useful cattle.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas seconded the resolution. Mr. Shivnarayendas assured the meeting that the subscription of the Company would be underwritten as soon as it was started.

The resolution was carried with cheers and applause.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman, volunteers and proprietor of the Gaiety Theatre.

PROJECTED TANNERY AT RATONA

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have read with amusement Sir Frank Sly's ingenuous defence of the project of a Model Slaughter House at Ratona, while disclaiming any intention on the part of the C. P. Government to accord favoured treatment to Messrs. Devenport and Co., of Calcutta, is credited as having said—"Had Messrs. Devenport and Co. not undertaken to erect buildings at Government expense and run a slaughter house as its agents, Government would have had to build it itself *as the present conditions under which slaughtering is conducted are such that they could not be allowed to continue.* The italics are mine. If the conditions are really such as are stated to be by Sir Frank, why should not the C. P. Government adopt a more constructive policy—a policy which will harmonise with the feelings and sentiments of the public, by altogether preventing the slaughter—authorised or unauthorised—of cattle and construct and maintain a Panjrapole instead of a public slaughter house? I think, in the present conditions of the Central Provinces, a Panjropole is more urgently required than a Slaughter House, and luckily for the C. P. authorities, nature too is very propitious and bountiful in regard to any such scheme.—Yours etc.

Bombay, Aug 24. R. VENKAT RAM.

GENERAL DYER AND THE SIKHS.

A DENIAL.

The following letter appears in "The Times":—

Sir,—As accredited agents of the Sikh community here, we cannot let the statements published regarding General Dyer and the Sikhs go unchallenged. General Dyer could not have been "made Sikh," as he claims, without abjuring Christianity, which he does not seem to have done. Despite what the Viscount Finlay stated in the House of Lords, "putting a slender armlet on the wrist of a person" neither makes him a Sikh nor is it recognized in the Sikh Church as an "Investiture" of honour. The Golden Temple where General Dyer claims to have been so invested; be it remembered, is entirely managed by a nominee of the Punjab Government, and surely no martial law Administrator can feel proud of any "honour" conferred upon him under such auspices while martial law was still supreme. We are in a position to say that no public body of the Sikh community conferred any honour on General Dyer, and it is a sheer perversion of fact to say that the offer of the Sikhs to serve against the Afghans was due to their love for General Dyer and appreciation of his services at the Jallianwallah Bagh rather than to their military instinct and inherent loyalty to their King.

SHWARAM SINGH,
SHIVDEV SINGH,
SOHAN SINGH,
UJJAL SINGH,
Members of the Sikh Deputation.

GRIEVANCES OF LAW STUDENTS

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—To be always discontented with one's own lot is as bad as to be completely satisfied with it; a time must come some day or other to set the matter aright. But when such hope is frustrated and silence is interpreted as satisfaction, it becomes the duty of the sufferers to bring matters clearly to the notice of the authorities.

The students of the Law School are much obliged to the Hon. Mr. Upasani, for drawing the attention of the Council to the long-standing grievances of the law students, during the last session of the Council. But at the same time we are sorry to see the indifferent attitude of the Government in this matter. The resolution of the Hon. Member was for the reduction of the fees. But to our disappointment the answer of the Government was beside the point, Sir Ibrahim was, it seems, unwilling to accept the proposal for the sake of principle. The under-lying principle is that the proportion of fees per head should be the same in all colleges. In short every college must bear the same proportion of taxation. It seems Government wants to act according to he principle only when the question of fees creeps in. Why should the Government be blind to the duty which law students expect of them? Is it not the duty of Government to see that the students get sufficient sitting accommodation at least in the School itself? Can we not claim so much as a right from the Government? Every college has got its own hostel. But what is the position of the Law School? In spite of the continued demands of the Principal and the students nothing has been done as yet in the matter of the hostel. Even the S. M. Railway trains are not as over-crowded as are the law classes. This may be seen by any person if he only takes the trouble to come over to the School to pay a visit. To take a concrete instance to substantiate the truth: in the second LL.B. In A division there are 140 students while in the class there are only 30 benches. Even supposing that every bench accommodates four, where should the remaining 20 students sit? Such is the case in practically every class. If Government wants to adhere to the principle from the standpoint of payment of fees, why should it set at nought the proposal of giving sufficient accommodation to the students? The Principal of the Law School as we definitely know has been repeatedly requesting the Government to give sufficient accommodation to the Law School but to no purpose. Secondly Sir Ibrahim says 'Let them not also forget that the Law School fees are earmarked for its own needs'. This answer is certainly a puzzle to law students. The question is: Is Government spending proportionately for the Law School just as it spends in paying grants to other colleges? Is Government looking after the needs of law students? Absolutely not. On principle an educational institution ought not to be made a paying concern. And in spite of the fact that the Law School has been a paying concern for a number of years the Government does not choose to redress our grievances. This may be shown from the following approximate statistics for the year 1920.

INCOME.

Fees of 1st LL.B. students 570 x 90 51,300,
2nd LL.B. student's 250 x 100 25,000.
Total 76,300.

EXPENDITURE.

Professors' pay 51,660, (11 Profs. with say Rs. 350 each and Principal 450 Rs. per M.)
Clerical Staff 3,000, Peons' pay 1,440,
Stationery 660, Other charges 2,000.
Total Rs. 58,640.
Balance: Rs. 17,660.

Now we ask Government respectfully why they make our School a profitable concern? It is certainly a wonder of wonders that an institution like that of the Law School si giving the Government a net profit of about Rs. 18,000 per year. If the words of the Government that they spend all for the needs of the School are true why has the Government stopped the grant to buy law books for the library? This is now an open secret. Will the Government be kind enough to solve the riddle? Government has never paid attention to the crying needs of the law students. It never pays a grant to the School but often times is unwilling to spend even from the savings for the necessary items of the college. On a rainy and windy day the B. Division of the II LL.B. class becomes as good as a stable. There are no glass panes to the windows and half the class, the benches and decks, are covered by wooden. Viewing all these facts was not the Hon. member justified in moving a resolution for the reduction of college-fees?—Yours, etc.

ASIF A. FYZEE,
P. M. BHIDE,
J. G. ALANDKER.

Aug. 17.

MR. MONTAGU.

"Truth" (July 28th) has the following paragraph:—"Rumours that Mr. Montagu's resignation is impending are entirely unfounded. His position as Secretary for India has not been affected in the least degree by the debates in the two Houses of Parliament. He has the hearty support, not only of the Prime Minister, but also of Lord Curzon and Lord Milner, old proconsuls, whose imperialism is beyond reproach. By the way, I hear that Lord Milner's commission will, in its report, recommend the grant of a generous measure of Home Rule to Egypt." Inspired on the face of it.

An Akola correspondent wires:—

Under the auspices of the Mechanical Engineers' Association, Akola, the C. P. and Berar Mechanical Engineers' Conference will be held at Akola on Sunday, the 29th August, 1920. Mr. Dhundi Raj Thengadi is unanimously elected President of the Conference. Invitations are being sent to engineers of the Province.

MADRAS LETTER

MR. GANDHI'S SCHEME OF NON-COOPERATION.

IS IT A PRACTICAL PROPOSITION?

(From our own Correspondent.)

MADRAS, Aug. 21.

Since writing to you last, I have had the privilege of hearing Mahatma Gandhi on his programme of non-co-operation both in private and public and ascertaining his views definitely and clearly. His answers to objections and arguments urged *per contra*, whether convincing or not to a lay mind unrelieved by faith, make one thing clear, that he has satisfied himself that the course he has chalked out is the right one and that he is not prepared to alter his views in the light of fresh facts or arguments placed before him. He considers the whole thing primarily a matter of conscience and that is one of his arguments for not waiting till the Special Congress meets; and then he says he has committed himself with the Mahomedans and could not go back on his word nor ask them to wait for the congress decision. I should think neither is a sound or sufficient argument to prevent mass movement of this vital character especially in the light of undeniable opposition from various quarters; and besides, he has placed himself in an awkward predicament by advancing an argument of this type, for, by implication, he has arrogated to himself a position which no Congressman will concede. It is a self-evident proposition that the Congress is greater than the greatest Indian and when a vital question is referred to its decision, it hardly savours of respect to that great body to prejudice the issue and ask people to adopt a particular course of action in regard to the matter at issue. I do not quarrel with any man who advocates a particular course of action, provided he stops with advocacy. But Mr. Gandhi does not stop there. He wants you to act now and immediately; and he says he wants you to act so that by your success you can persuade the Congress to see the practicability of his scheme and adopt the same. This only shows his confidence and his faith, but surely it does not add to his argument. It is no use confusing the issues. Mr. Gandhi's scheme has been before the public for some months now and has provoked considerable criticism friendly and otherwise. The All-India Congress Committee considered the question but were not prepared to take the responsibility of any decision and have convened a Special Session to consider the situation and the remedy suggested. If the Non-co-operation movement is to be successful, it is not going to be achieved by stray and spasmodic efforts or by ill-conceived and ill-organised action. The movement must be a mass movement; the scheme must be so conceived as to evoke spontaneous response; the graduation must be so adjusted that while it entails equal sacrifice from all, it does not make too large demands on human nature; and it should not be for a moment lost sight of, that non-co-operation is only a means to a specific end and not an end in itself. Now it is exactly to consider these points and give a lead to the country that the Congress meets. To argue that it is a matter of conscience is to miss the whole issue for what is wanted to ensure success is not stray individual efforts but organised popular action. To argue as Mr. Gandhi does, that he has committed himself to the Mahomedans is not an argument for the rest of his countrymen to follow his flag. To precipitate matters by premature action is hardly calculated either to strengthen the movement or still the doubt and diffidence of many congressmen; on the other hand it puts congressmen who are in sympathy with the movement in an awkward and embarassing position which might well have been avoided in the interests of the movement itself.

Specific Proposals Examined.

This takes me to the specific proposals of Mr. Gandhi. When the first outlines of the 4 stages of non-co-operation were published, the first stage included only the resignation of titles and honorary offices. Mr. Gandhi has since tacked on to these, further items for the first stage; and these additions are by no means insignificant; in fact the gravity of the whole movement manifested itself only when Mr. Gandhi started elaborating his scheme and people began to perceive all its implications. Mr. Gandhi now wants lawyers to suspend their practice; Mr. Gandhi desires boys to be withdrawn from Government aided schools; Mr. Gandhi wants the Reformed Councils to be completly boycotted. An informal conference was held in Madras at which Mr. Gandhi explained his views on these points; but I am afraid he was not able to carry his audience with him. Of course, there was a small coterie of men who were prepared to follow Mr. Gandhi's lead wherever he led; but Mr. Gandhi was not there to convince them; they were ready already. Likewise there was a bunch of Moderates, the Hon. Mr. Sastry, Messrs. C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, G. A. Natesan and others, whose principal aim masked in the very words of logic and reason seems to have been to make sure that boycott of Councils was included in the programme definitely and finally. I take it Mr. Gandhi was not there to convince them either, for you cannot convince men who were not prepared to be convinced. Eliminating these two small groups, there were quite a large body of men who were in sympathy with the movement, but anxious that it should move on right lines so as to achieve success; but I am sorry to say Mr. Gandhi was not able to carry them with him. Mr. Gandhi argued that Courts of law supplied the leverage to the established Government and therefore lawyers must primarily cease co-operation. How many lawyers with practice worth mentioning were prepared to sacrifice themselves? That question did not bother Mr. Gandhi. Even if one lawyer suspended practice, it was so much to the good, he said. Quite right, but what

(Continued on next page.)

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A.A.S.

MADRAS LETTER.

(Continued from previous page.)

its use? Is that going to embarrass Government—the aim of the whole movement. One of the leading lawyers present said that he was sure that as far as Madras was concerned there was not one with any considerable practice likely to forego it to further the movement. But Mr. Gandhi was satisfied that his view was right and he was not going to judge an inch whatever the response. He was equally sure about the withdrawal of students from schools. What were these students to do? Does Mr. Gandhi expect schools to spring up right and left by a wave of his magic wand? He says their withdrawal is itself an education to them. How parents will be satisfied with this solatium as an adequate discharge of their responsibilities. And about the boycott of Councils which has figured largest in Non-co-operation controversies, Mr. Gandhi would not budge an inch either. It was argued that if the Congressmen boycott Councils, they will be playing into the hands of the Moderates and reactionaries, that with the Government as it is, with Moderates as Executive Councillors and Ministers, a Moderate Council would not be to the interest of the country, that Nationalists might at least contest the seats like Sinn Feiners and then abstain from attendance, that the Congress had distinctly asked its members to work the Reforms and therefore, they would be failing in their duty if they did not contest constituencies, that Non-co-operation inside the Councils would be far more effective than outside, but Mr. Gandhi resolutely shuts his ears to these arguments and his own answer was that a propaganda might be conducted to prevail on the voters not to exercise their franchise at all!! Frankly, I do not think Mr. Gandhi's visit to Madras this time has strengthened his movement. It has created an unhealthy cleavage among Nationalists' ranks at an unfortunate juncture and the general body of intelligent opinion in Madras which undoubtedly is in favour of a scheme of Non-co-operation can hardly be said to favour Mr. Gandhi's specific proposals. And what about the Muslims in Madras? As I have written to you once before, the Madras Muslim leaders are a weak-kneed lot, The President of the Madras Khilafat Committee is a Khan Bahadur who has not yet mustered courage to throw up his title and I should not be surprised to hear if in the end he elects to brave his countrymen by resigning his presidentship rather than brave the Government by resigning his title! From the mofussil comes news of stray resignations of Municipal Commissionerships and Honorary Magistrates, but in the city there are still many Khan Bahadurs hugging their titles for what they are worth. Mr. Yakub Hussain who resigned his membership of the Local Legislative Council, was himself in favour of contesting Council elections and argued in favour of it at the informal Conference with Mr. Gandhi; but the latter pulled him up sharp and would not be argued with.

A Thin Distinction.

Are the Muslims really prepared to make sufficient sacrifice for their cause? If they are, they would not object to boycott of British goods. The bulk of the import business is in their hands here and elsewhere and they can bring the British Government to its knees if they set about this in right earnest. Mr. Gandhi has a number of arguments against this, however. First he says his fight is with the English Government, not with the English people—rather a thin distinction. Next he says boycott of British goods will only help to bring in Japanese goods. I am not convinced of this. The boycott intended is temporary and you can certainly take measures to oust foreign goods any time you like. A pertinent question was put to Mr. Gandhi as to what was the real sacrifice that merchants made while lawyers were asked to forego their practice. Mr. Gandhi replied that merchants might practise Swadeshi and in the case of Mahommedans accustomed to fine clothing it was a sacrifice. This is hardly convincing. How can a merchant himself practise Swadeshi and sell at the same time, perhaps, competing foreign goods; and is not the lawyer practising Swadeshi undergoing some discomfort and sacrifice, if these can be advanced as arguments? No, the whole thing looks like that the Mahomedans will not have boycott and Mr. Gandhi has been persuaded over the matter. Anyway whatever it is, Mr. Gandhi's scheme, as at present elaborated, is hardly a practical proposition in its essential features and unless substantially modified will hardly commend itself to the majority in this province. I expect Mr. Gandhi would see things for himself now that he is touring in the province. He claims to be an eminently practical man; in fact he is indignant at being called a saint and thus side-tracked. I am therefore sure he will form a correct estimate of the position regarding Non-co-operation in this province. The trend of views in Madras may in a measure be gathered from the fact that both the Madras and Andhra Provincial Congress Committees have passed resolutions accepting the principle of Non-co-operation, but have not been able to arrive at any decision in regard to the programme, with the result that both Committees have adjourned over this matter to meet again next week.

SOME RETURNED MAHAJARINS.

THREE HUNDRED TO GO TO TURKISTAN.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Aug 24.

The "Englishman's" frontier correspondent states that he interviewed some prominent men from the batch of fifteen hundred returning Mahajarins. Many of them are so destitute that they had to sell their clothes for food. While for some days between Kabul and Dacca they could not procure food. About three hundred have chosen to emigrate to Turkistan. The Amir, they said never took any interest in their cause and never visited Jaga-ul Sirr].

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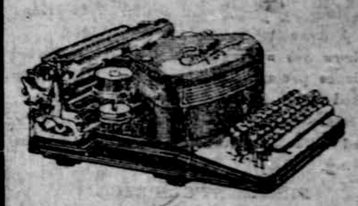

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MEETING IN LONDON.

In mail week a meeting of protest against the use of Indian troops by the British Government in Mesopotamia, Arabia, Persia, Turkey, and Egypt attracted to the Essex Hall many besides Indians, and was marked by some unusual rhetoric.

Besides a resolution protesting against the use of Indian troops to suppress the national aspirations of the peoples in the countries named, and demanding immediate withdrawal, there were others appealing to all organisations working for international peace, and against Imperialism and militarism to support them in their demands; to the electors of Great Britain to join with them in order to reduce additions to the existing burden of war debt, and a recommendation that the policy of non-co-operation with Governments and persons who violate the principle of international harmony and national freedom.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, the Indian poetess, a picturesque figure in flowing robes, roused the meeting on to a high wave of enthusiasm by an impassioned oration.

"This is my message to my countrymen today," she cried. "If you have not the courage to win your birthright of liberty, how dare you affront the manhood of other races by being mercenaries? How dare you strangle their sacred desires, their holy dreams"

AN APPEAL TO LABOUR.

Mr. J. M. Parikh, who presided, made an earnest appeal to Labour to realise the importance of giving all the support possible to subject peoples, who, like themselves, were kept down by capitalistic combines.

Mr. V. J. Patel pointed out that nearly all Colonial soldiers had returned to civil life. Indians were detained for fighting because India had no voice.

Mr. B. G. Horniman, who had a great reception, said Parliamentary England, in his view, was a thousand times worse than Soviet Russia. (Applause.)—"Daily Herald."

"FREEDOM" IN IRELAND.

GOVERNMENTS' YEARS' RECORD.

The correspondent of the "Daily Herald" writes in mail week from Cork:—

The Irish Trades Congress assembled in the City Hall today under somewhat strange circumstances. The curfew is in operation, and is to all intents and purposes martial law disguised as Dora. Yesterday afternoon a number of delegates went for a drive on a wagonette, and were held up by the military at Ballin Collig Village. All those in the car had to get off and were searched, including one of the two Scotch fraternal delegates.

Thomas Farren, in his presidential address, gave some startling facts.

During the past four years 75 people had been murdered, 2,412 deported. There had been 653 armed assaults on unarmed civilians, 26,000 raids on private houses, 7,594 arrests, 2,194 sentences, 413 proclamations and suppressions, 53 newspapers suppressed, 532 court-martials.

In addition, several towns sacked and property worth hundreds of thousands of pounds destroyed.

Lord Mayor Macswiney, in expressing his welcome to the delegates, said that however they might differ as to how the country should be governed when the Republic was fully established, one thing he thought they were all agreed upon was that there should be a Republic. He mentioned that most of the workers in the Republican movement were drawn from the ranks of the trade unions.

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